

DOMINION OF CANADA

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS**

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1936



OTTAWA  
J. O. PATENAUME, I.S.O.  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1937

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield,  
G.C.M.G., C.H., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the  
Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936.

Respectfully submitted,

T. A. CRERAR,  
*Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.*

OTTAWA.

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**PART I**

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**REPORT**

**OF THE**

**DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL OF  
INDIAN AFFAIRS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1936**

# REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL

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Ottawa, July 1, 1936.

The Hon. T. A. CRERAR,  
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1936.

There has been little change in the affairs of the Indians since the last annual report was made. Details with regard to their economic situation, health, educational progress and other matters will be found under their respective headings in the following pages.

In the summer of 1935 the undersigned inspected the three agencies in the Northwest Territories, namely, Fort Resolution, Fort Good Hope and Fort Simpson, and the Athabasca Agency in northern Alberta, by aeroplane, this being the first time that any official from headquarters had visited the field staff in this part of the Dominion since 1930.

The flight was satisfactory in every way and was not marred by the slightest accident or by an untoward incident. The journey from Lac du Bonnet to the Arctic and return to Edmonton occupied a period of 21 days, the actual flying time being 59 hours and the distance covered over 5,000 miles. In all 27 points were visited, of these the following were visited twice: Aklavik, Norman, Fort Smith, Chipewyan and McMurray.

Nothing was found during the journey that would cause any doubt as to the soundness of the department's administrative policy in the Northwest Territories. The problems affecting the Indians in the northern portions of Canada including the Northwest Territories are quite different from those of the Indians living upon reserves in the more settled parts of the Dominion. The former Indians are still nomads: practically the only vocation open to them is that of hunting and fishing. A few may find employment as guides, river-pilots, wood-cutters, etc., but the majority must derive their livelihood from the same pursuits as have been followed by their ancestors for generations. The department cannot hope to do very much for these people by the development of industry, and it is proposed that efforts should be directed towards helping them to improve their methods of fishing and hunting and by the supplying of ammunition, and fishing twine when needed.

The most serious concern in this area is the one of health and as this is inextricably involved with the Indian mode of life, nomadic habits and uncertainty of regular food supplies, the responsibility is a grave one. The two outstanding features are the extensive tuberculosis incidence and the high infantile mortality among these people. A slow but gradual improvement is being brought about, but for the reasons stated, no rapid or spectacular improvement can be expected.

## HISTORICAL SUMMARY

It may be appropriate at this time to give a brief historical sketch of Indian policy and governmental organization.

Since the inception of British rule in North America the Indians have ever been regarded as a special and separate responsibility of Government.

From the time of the first British settlement in New England, the title of the Indians to lands occupied by them was conceded and compensation was made to them for the surrender of their hunting grounds. The Crown has always reserved to itself the exclusive right to treat with the Indians for the surrender of their lands, and this rule, which was confirmed by the Royal Proclamation of October 7, 1763, is still adhered to.

In 1670, during the reign of Charles II, instructions were given to the governors of the colonies, which, among other matters, directed that Indians who desired to place themselves under the British should be well received and protected.

There are still of record numerous agreements and treaties, dating back as far as the year 1664 and made by the British with the Indians of New England, while Canada was still under French Government.

Later it was found necessary to establish an office devoted solely to the administration of Indian Affairs and in 1755, Sir William Johnson was appointed Indian Superintendent with headquarters in the Mohawk Valley, the country of the Six Nations confederacy in what is now the state of New York.

Following the Revolution, the office was removed to Canada and the title of the position was changed to its present form—Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. From that time on a continuing administrative organization has been maintained for the protection and advancement of the Indian interests.

At the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century the department was divided, the office of the Superintendent General and the Secretary of the department was in Montreal, and that of the Deputy Superintendent General and the Assistant Secretary at Fort George (Niagara).

By a general order, May 13, 1816, the management of Indian Affairs was placed under the control of the Commander of the Forces in the British North American Provinces.

By another general order, on April 13, 1830, the management of Indian Affairs in Upper Canada was placed under Sir John Colbourne, the Lieut.-Governor for that province, while that in Lower Canada remained under military control.

In 1830, by order of His Majesty's Government, the Indian Department in Upper Canada was separated from that of Lower Canada, the former being placed under His Excellency Sir John Colbourne, with Col. James Givins as Chief Superintendent for the province.

The department in Lower Canada was placed under the control of the Military Secretary at Quebec, who at that time, was Lieut.-Colonel Couper, and Lieut.-Colonel D. C. Napier was removed to the Military Secretary's office, to act as secretary with the pay and allowance of a superintendent.

After the Act of Union, in 1841 the head office of the Department of Indian Affairs, now united, continued to be at the Seat of Government, which under the old Province of Canada, was moved from one place to another.

Until 1860 the Imperial Government was responsible for the management and expense of Indian Affairs but in that year it was decided that the Province of Canada should assume the charge.

By the Act 23, Victoria, Chapter 151, entitled "An Act Respecting the management of the Indian lands and property," the management of Indian Affairs was brought under the control of the Crown Lands Department from July 1, 1860, the Commissioner of Crown Lands being from that date, Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

After Confederation the administration of Indian Affairs, which had been under the management of the several provinces, came under the control of the Dominion of Canada.

Indian Affairs was attached to the Department of the Secretary of State at the time of Confederation and the following Secretaries of State were also Superintendents General of Indian Affairs:—

Hon. H. L. Langevin, July 1, 1867, to Dec. 7, 1869.

Hon. Jos. Howe, Dec. 8, 1869, to Jan. 6, 1873.

Hon. Thos. N. Gibbs, June 14, 1873, to June 30, 1873.

By the Act 36, Victoria, Chapter 24, the Department of the Interior was created from July 1, 1873, and the Indian Branch attached to that department.

Since 1880 the Indian Department has been a separate one by the Act 43, Victoria, Chapter 28, assented to May 7, 1880.

The following is a list of the Superintendents General since July 1, 1873:—

Hon. Alex. Campbell, July 1, 1873, to Nov. 6, 1873.

Hon. David Laird, Nov. 7, 1873, to Oct. 6, 1876.

Hon. David Mills, Oct. 24, 1876, to Oct. 16, 1878.

Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, Oct. 17, 1878, to Oct. 16, 1883.

Sir D. L. MacPherson, Oct. 17, 1883, to Aug. 4, 1885.

Hon. Thos. White, Aug. 5, 1885, to Apr. 21, 1888.

Hon. Edgar Dewdney, Aug. 3, 1888, to Oct. 16, 1892.

Hon. T. Mayne Daly, Oct. 17, 1892, to Apr. 30, 1896.

Hon. Hugh J. Macdonald, May 1, 1896, to July 8, 1896.

Hon. Clifford Sifton, Nov. 17, 1896, to Mar. 1, 1905.

Hon. Frank Oliver, Apr. 8, 1905, to Oct. 6, 1911.

Hon. Robt. Rogers, Oct. 10, 1911, to Oct. 28, 1912.

Hon. Wm. J. Roche, M.D., Oct. 29, 1912, to Oct. 12, 1917.

Hon. Arthur Meighen, Oct. 12, 1917, to July 10, 1920.

Hon. Sir Jas. A. Lougheed, July 10, 1920, to Dec., 1921.

Hon. Charles Stewart, Dec. 29, 1921, to June, 1926.

Hon. H. H. Stevens (Acting), June 29, 1926, to July 13, 1926.

Hon. R. B. Bennett (Acting), July 13, 1926, to September, 1926.

Hon. Charles Stewart, Sept. 25, 1926, to June 19, 1930.

Hon. Ian Alistair MacKenzie, June 19, 1930, to August, 1930.

Hon. Thos. Gerrow Murphy, Aug. 7, 1930, to Oct. 23, 1935.

Hon. Thos. A. Crerar, Oct. 23, 1935.

There is only one Indian Act and one Indian administration in Canada. Among the activities of the department are the management of Indian reserves and lands, the management of Indian Trust Funds, relief, education, medical services, and agricultural supervision.

The Indian population by provinces is as follows:—

Alberta . . . . .	10,900
British Columbia . . . . .	23,598
Manitoba . . . . .	12,958
New Brunswick . . . . .	1,734
Northwest Territories . . . . .	3,854
Nova Scotia . . . . .	2,093
Ontario . . . . .	30,631
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	224
Quebec . . . . .	13,281
Saskatchewan . . . . .	11,878
Yukon . . . . .	1,359
<hr/>	
	112,510

## RECORDS

The Records of the department date from 1723, and include many valuable historical documents such as original Indian Treaties and Surrenders. Owing to the long period covered, the custody of these records is archival in scope. In some cases the continuity of correspondence on particular subjects extends for more than a century. There are approximately 100,000 subject files. The volume of current correspondence is indicated by the summary for the fiscal year 1935/36 as follows:—

	Received	Sent
Letters . . . . .		
Telegrams . . . . .	58,736	33,151
Memoranda . . . . .		
Vouchers and returns . . . . .	61,259	

## RELIEF AND AIDS TO INDIANS, TRUST FUNDS AND ANNUITIES

With the separation of the accountancy and administration when the Treasury Branch of the department was established, the branch known as Trust Funds, Annuity and Relief Branch was created, and the personnel was largely taken from what had formerly been known as the Accounts Branch. The following is a short report on the administrative activities of the branch:—

## RELIEF AND AIDS TO INDIANS

During the past fiscal year many of the Indians of Canada found it necessary to seek assistance from the department in food and clothing due to unemployment and sickness. The Indian was the first to be thrown out of work when the depression started and evidently will be the last to be again absorbed when conditions improve. There seems to be a tendency on the part of employers of labour to refuse employment to Indians considering that they are a public charge and it is not necessary to give them employment where there are white applicants for the job.

Conditions amongst the Indians have improved to some extent during the year, especially amongst the farming Indians of Ontario and Manitoba. In the other Prairie Provinces, due to crop failure, the Indians were very hard up and consequently required more than the usual assistance.

Those Indians whose livelihood depends on hunting and trapping for the most part experienced a poor year and the department was compelled to make increased expenditure on their behalf for food and clothing. This was due largely to the approach of periodic failure of the rabbits and consequent subnormal fur catch, only in part offset by higher prices.

The fishing Indians of the Pacific benefited from larger catch and higher prices except in the Skeena district where the run was low.

During the fiscal year 1935-36 the department expended slightly over \$895,000 from public funds for relief purposes in addition to approximately \$200,000 from Indian trust funds. This expenditure has meant an outlay of approximately \$9 per capita for the Indians of Canada.

The department endeavoured to see that undue hardship was not experienced by any Indian; at the same time the policy has been to use every means available to discourage Indians from remaining in idleness when they might be able to maintain themselves by their own efforts.

## INDIAN TRUST FUNDS

These are funds belonging to the various Indian bands in Canada invested with the Dominion Government which allows interest annually which goes to augment these funds. These monies are derived from sale of land, timber, rents, etc., and capitalized annuities.

These funds are credited to 475 accounts belonging to Indian bands throughout Canada.

Bands having sufficient funds to carry on necessary reserve expenditures, and show a surplus, have cash distributions of interest money paid to them twice a year in the spring and in the fall.

The Indian Trust Funds at the close of the last fiscal year amounted to \$13,877,863.60. During the year collections, including Government interest, amounted to \$1,122,429.84, and the expenditure was \$1,055,239.92.

## INDIAN ANNUITIES

At the time of the first British settlement of the New England States, the Crown conceded that the Indians held the title to the land and reserved to itself the exclusive right to treat with the Indians for the surrender of their lands. This principle was confirmed by Royal Proclamation of October 7, 1763, and has been adhered to from that time in extinguishing the Indian title to the country as settlement has advanced its frontiers northerly and westerly.

In the early Indian surrenders or treaties, it was customary to purchase the land outright for a definite sum of money or quantity of goods and to set apart a particular tract of land within the boundaries of the land surrendered as a reserve for the settlement of the Indians in order that they might be segregated and the remainder of the land be made available for colonization.

In some cases, however, an annuity, payable to the band of Indians as a whole and in others, to each individual Indian, was agreed upon. In Upper Canada these annuities were all capitalized prior to Confederation by setting apart, to the credit of the bands of Indians, a sum sufficient to provide them with an income equal to the original annuities.

These treaties cover that portion of Ontario lying west of the eastern shore of Lake Huron, the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and that portion of British Columbia and the Northwest Territories lying in the valley of the Mackenzie River. They are officially known as Robinson Huron, Robinson Superior, and Treaties One to Eleven; the earliest of them was made in 1850 and the latest in 1930.

As a condition of the treaty, the Indians are granted an annuity, in the case of the Robinson Treaties and Treaty Nine, of four (\$4) dollars and in the other treaties of five (\$5) dollars per head per annum. It has been the practice of the department to send out its agents to pay out this money in cash and the methods of making the annuity payments has varied as the means of transportation has improved. At the present time, while there are many places where the Indians call at the agency for their money and in others the agents go on the reserve and set up a paying tent, there are still remote districts where it is only possible for the trip to be made by canoe or motor driven boats and latterly the seaplane has been used extensively in the far north. The trips on Great Slave Lake and down the Mackenzie River are made by boat and as the agents in this district are also qualified medical doctors, they perform the dual duties of physician and agent.

During the present year there are seven agents making treaty payments in their districts by seaplane, each of them being accompanied by a medical doctor who looks after the physical welfare while the Agent is distributing the annuities. As an illustrative example of what a treaty trip involves it may be of interest to follow one of the annuity parties, say that for Treaty 9 which goes out

to New Ontario in charge of an official from headquarters at Ottawa. This party makes use of two seaplanes and the following sketch gives, in some detail, the duties involved in paying Indians their annuity. In each plane is a flying officer and a mechanic of the Royal Canadian Air Force; the paying officer in one plane and the medical officer in the other. The itinerary of this Annuity Party is as follows:—

Upon arriving at Remi Lake from Ottawa, this party makes preparations to call at English River, Ogoki, Fort Hope, Lansdowne, Osnaburgh and then out to Sioux Lookout, where the planes are checked over before the more extended journey into the interior is commenced. After the completion of these further preparations, the party leaves for Cat Lake, Windigo, Trout Lake, Fort Severn, Winisk, Attawapiscat, Albany and thence to Moose Factory, where a further check-up is made before extending the trip to Nemaska and Neoskveskau in the interior of Quebec before its return to Ottawa.

This treaty trip extends over 4,000 miles where calls are made at the above mentioned posts where the Indians have been notified to gather. The notices are sent out in the month of February in order to reach them in ample time.

In addition to making the payments there are questions regarding education, relief, etc., to be investigated and numerous difficulties among the Indians to be adjusted. The doctor too is kept busy vaccinating, inoculating, examining and treating patients from last year and others who have developed sickness or disease since his last visit.

On the Treaty Nine trip \$17,000 in crisp new bills is provided by the Government. New bills are taken because they pack easier and also because they will constitute a large proportion of the money in circulation in the territory for the next year.

In addition to the arrangements made by the department, the Royal Canadian Air Force must put in supplies of gasoline and oil at caches along the route so that the planes will be able to make the trip without carrying too heavy a load of fuel. This is necessary because they have to carry a considerable load of equipment in order to make any necessary repairs to the machines while operating for so long and at such a distance from their base.

The above only constitutes a brief outline of the work carried out and the ground covered in making these annuity trips, but behind the scene there is a great deal of administrative and organization work necessary to ensure the success of these undertakings. Annuities are paid to approximately 50,000 Indians throughout Canada involving an expenditure of approximately \$250,000 annually. Each year it is necessary to make careful preparation for these trips. Each of the fifty paying agents located at various points throughout the country must receive the correct amount of money for his Indians. As many of the Indians have to come considerable distance to the paying centres it is necessary that the paying parties be there on the pre-arranged dates. The transportation of supplies must be scheduled accurately for, it should be remembered, that anyone starting out on one of these trips must take along sufficient supplies to carry out the job and get back home again. In some cases the Agency headquarters is so remote from civilization that the money has to be sent to the Agent by aeroplane from the nearest bank.

The use of planes has shortened very materially the time taken to make payments. For example, the Treaty Nine party will make the trip covering twice the territory that was traversed formerly by canoe in forty-two days whereas it used to take nearly three months. At one point where, if all went well, it took eleven days by canoe to reach the next post, the distance is covered in less than two hours by plane.

## INDIAN SOLDIER SETTLEMENT

The administration of this Act to Indian veterans has been carried out by the Department of Indian Affairs and loans were made to 265 Indian settlers throughout Canada. This has meant an expenditure of over \$500,000. The granting of these loans has enabled the department to establish a large number of Indians on the land where they and their children will become an asset to the country and be removed from that state of dependency that so many were inclined to fall into.

It is gratifying to the Indian veterans and the Department of Indian Affairs that the rights of our Indians in Canada have been finally recognized by the Department of Pensions granting the Indians full rights and privileges so far as relief allowances and the Last Post Fund are concerned. The Indian veterans are now entitled to all the privileges that their white comrades have been granted.

These privileges should always have been extended to the returned Indian soldiers for, over 4,000 voluntarily enlisted for the Great War which represents approximately thirty-five per cent of the Indian male population of military age in the nine provinces.

## MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES

The Indian women, with dependent children, in the province of Ontario, have been allowed the benefits of the Mothers' Allowance and approximately 100 Indians are being assisted in this manner. This department assumes responsibility for 50 per cent of the allowance. It has been of great assistance and enabled mothers to keep their children with them and provide for them in a way that ensures their proper upbringing physically, morally and intellectually.

## THE SITUATION OF THE HUNTING INDIANS

Of late years the affairs of the hunting and fishing Indians have become a matter of grave concern to the department. Hunting and fishing are the aboriginal vocations of the primitive Indians. By immemorial usage the Indians were conservationists and still may be henceforward if protected. On the other hand, if whites are allowed to deplete Indian hunting grounds, the Indians themselves will naturally take all they can, while they can, and there is grave danger that such a situation may bring about intensive competition between whites and Indians, ending in the virtual extermination of valuable species. Indian families, in most cases, are permanent residents, and their hunting grounds are recognized among themselves, and handed down from one generation to another, whereas white trappers are frequently of the itinerant class, whose practice is to trap out an area and then move elsewhere.

Under the British North America Act, the game and fish belong to the provinces, except, of course, in the few remaining federal territories. The problems that arise, therefore, fall into two jurisdictions—federal, over the Indians, and provincial, over the game and fish. Difficulties are overcome by conference and agreement between the federal and provincial authorities. In some parts of the Dominion, Indians possess special hunting and fishing privileges, pursuant to treaties made with the tribes by the Crown.

Latterly there has been an alarming increase in the number of white trappers who are encroaching upon hunting grounds in the northern parts of the various provinces, which were formerly used by Indians only. White trappers are using poison extensively, and this illegal and vicious practice is becoming a serious menace to game conservation. Not a single instance of the use of poison by

any Indian trapper anywhere in Canada has ever come to the attention of the department. It became apparent that failing special protection the Indian trappers in the northern regions would become destitute and indigent owing to the depletion of the game.

In the opinion of the department, the only satisfactory solution of these problems is to set aside adequate areas in which Indians only shall be allowed to hunt.

As a result of close co-operation between the department and the provinces and the federal authorities administering the Northwest Territories, great headway has been made in recent years by way of setting aside Indian hunting preserves with beneficial results, both to the Indians and conservation.

A brief summary of the situation with regard to the hunting and fishing Indians in the various provinces and territories is as follows:—

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, NOVA SCOTIA, AND NEW BRUNSWICK

Indians in the Maritime Provinces are in the same position as other people under the provincial game laws and enjoy no special privileges in respect thereto. Some of the Indians claim that they should be exempt from provincial game laws pursuant to certain old treaties dating back to the time of George III, but the courts have not upheld this claim.

#### QUEBEC

An Order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dated January 16, 1932, provides as follows:—

"Therefore the Honourable the Minister recommends that, in virtue of paragraph 6 of article 48, chapter 96 of the Revised Statutes (1925) the District of Mistassini, the unorganized part of the District of Abitibi, that of Ashuanipi, and also the whole of New-Quebec, be established as a Fish and Game Preserve, where Indians only may carry on hunting for fur-bearing animals."

The order refers to the above-mentioned areas as "the whole of the North Region of the Province," and approximates what was formerly the Territory of Ungava.

By a previous Order in Council, an area of approximately 4,000 square miles known as the Abitibi Game Preserve, and an area of approximately 6,300 square miles known as the Grand Lake Victoria Game Preserve, were set aside in like manner for the benefit of the Indians living in the vicinity of Grand Lake Victoria.

#### ONTARIO

There is a tripartite division of the province for game administration as follows:—

The Eastern Section—All territory lying east of the French and Mattawa rivers;

The Central Section—All territory from the French and Mattawa rivers to the Manitoba boundary and south of the Canadian National Railways;

The Northern Section—All territory lying north of the main line of the Canadian National Railways.

As far as possible it is the object to retain the Northern Section for the Indians living in that area and other residents living north of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway line that would be eligible for the same privilege as granted to Treaty Indians and half-breeds, with the understanding, however, that as far as the white trappers are concerned their trapping grounds will be limited to a certain given area in close proximity to their respective homes.

In the Eastern Section the Indians are subject to the provincial game laws in the same manner as other people.

In the Central and Northern Sections, trapping licences are issued only by officers of the Game and Fisheries Department for specified areas. In the Central Section, the officers of the province co-operate with the Indian agents with a view to seeing that Indian hunting grounds are not interfered with by other licences.

#### MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

Under the Agreement for the Transfer of the Natural Resources to the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, made in 1929 between the Dominion and the Provinces, it was provided *inter alia* in each agreement as follows:—

"In order to secure to the Indians of the province the continuance of the supply of game and fish for their support and subsistence, Canada agrees that the laws respecting game in force in the province from time to time shall apply to the Indians within the boundaries thereof, provided, however, that the said Indians shall have the right, which the province hereby assures to them of hunting, trapping and fishing game and fish for food at all seasons of the year on all unoccupied Crown lands and on any other lands to which the said Indians may have a right of access."

In addition to these privileges it has been the practice of the Prairie Provinces to exempt Indians from payment of licence fees for trapping. Further protection of the Indian interest through the creation of Indian hunting preserves is required in these provinces. In Saskatchewan the department is endeavouring to meet this need in so far as it can by leasing trap lines for Indians from the province. This plan is meeting with considerable success.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia is under the registered trap line system whereby a trapper purchases the exclusive trapping rights in a defined area, usually a particular valley. These trap lines are granted for a period of five years with the privilege of renewal, but subject to the compliance with regulations as to the holding of trapper's licence, the regular and effective use of the line and other conditions.

It has been the endeavour of the authorities to give preferential treatment to the Indians, both as to choice of lines and reduced fees. In practice, however, the Indians have not always benefited to the extent intended as the more aggressive and astute white competitors have found ways of securing trap lines that formerly comprised Indian hunting grounds. Steps are being taken, however, to remedy this condition by increased supervision.

There has been some difficulty, moreover, in the adaptation of the system of Indian conservation practise. For example, experienced Indian hunting families have been accustomed to have several trap lines, of which only one is trapped during a particular season, or series of seasons, while the others are left undisturbed for future seasons in order that the fur may be replenished. This, in other words, is a rotation system which is an economic device similar in principle to rotation of crops.

As these questions become better understood, it is expected that the system will work out to the mutual benefit of both Indians and whites, and that former causes of discord will be removed.

Indians in British Columbia also are granted certain special privileges in regard to the taking of game and fish for food. The coastal Indians engage, with success, in commercial fishing, but have no special privileges with regard thereto.

## NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

In the Northwest Territories under federal jurisdiction comprising the Arctic Islands and that part of the mainland which lies west of the Hudson's Bay and north of the 60th parallel, special hunting preserves for the exclusive use of Indians or Eskimos have been set aside as follows:—

	Square miles
Arctic Islands Preserve.....	439,105
Yellowknife Preserve.....	70,000
Slave River Preserve.....	2,200
Peel River Preserve.....	3,300
Wood Buffalo Park.....	3,625

This plan has proven to be very satisfactory in the Northwest Territories, both from the viewpoint of game conservation and as a protection for the natives.

It should be noted that Indian Game Preserves are not to be confused with Indian Residential Reserves. The former are tracts in which the Indians have special hunting privileges but no title to the land or resources, while the latter are the real property of the Indians. It may be mentioned that the Indian Residential Reserves, although numerous, are not large and are fairly well settled, so that in consequence the wild life resources on them are very limited. Thus, although the Indians have exclusive hunting rights on their respective reserves, the question is not important.

The reasons which have guided the trend of policy as outlined are epitomized in the resolution passed unanimously by the Inter-Provincial and Dominion Conference held in Ottawa in 1928, as follows:—

“Whereas it is recognized that most of the livelihood of the native Indians of Canada was obtained originally through some form of hunting, and that in unsettled districts in this country Indians are still largely dependent upon hunting, and especially upon hunting by means of traps, to provide them with the means of existence, and

“Whereas the increasing white population of Canada and the increasing money value of fur is causing white trappers in many areas to invade more and more those trapping areas on which the Indians depend, so that results unsatisfactory to both whites and Indians are obtained, and extreme hardship for the Indians may in many cases be expected to result from continuance of this confused and unregulated competition, and

“Whereas restriction of trapping rights in and to limited areas leads to increased interest in the conservation and maintenance of a supply of fur-bearers on those areas,

“Therefore be it resolved that this conference approves a policy of setting aside, as far as practicable, in unsettled regions, certain suitable and reasonable areas whereon Indians only may be allowed to trap.”

In accordance with the spirit of this resolution, the Dominion and the provinces by joint effort may be able to save what remains of the wild life from exploitation by fur-miners, and at the same time to assure to the Indians under proper supervision, at least some happy hunting ground where they may pursue their ancient vocations unmolested.

These problems of the hunting Indians, both in Canada and the United States, engaged the attention of the North American Wild Life Conference held at Washington from February 3-7, 1936, where the department was represented and presented a paper entitled “What Canada is doing for the Hunting Indians,” which was received with much interest.

## INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

The year under review has been a sickly one, in comparison with other recent years. During the earlier part of the year, whooping cough was very common, and measles somewhat less so. The widespread prevalence of these two diseases, apparent during the past three years, appears to have run its course, at least among Indians. There were many more than the usual number of outbreaks of scarlet fever, and of diphtheria. Fortunately neither of these diseases gained headway enough to become epidemic. Influenza of a fairly mild

type spread widely during the winter between Fort William and the Rocky Mountains. While the death rate from all these diseases does not appear to have been very high, a good deal of effort and expense was required to deal with them.

The development of modern methods of travel, particularly by aeroplane, is not an unmixed blessing, from the standpoint of health. Remote bands of Indians, who used to be beyond the reach of contagion, particularly in winter, no longer escape the diseases current in more settled districts. Measles spread down the MacKenzie river clear to the Arctic during the early part of the past winter. It is fair to observe, on the other hand, that the aeroplane is of the greatest value as a means of conveying medical assistance to these same remote people. In some degree aeroplane travel has ceased to be a novelty, and what have been called "mercy flights" draw less public attention. The records of this Department, however, show that the number of such flights is increasing annually.

It is difficult to estimate whether or to what extent the health of the Indians has been affected by the economic difficulties of the past few years. In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, where the Indian population has been more industrial than agricultural, the depression has been very severely felt, and it seems to be a fact that tuberculosis is more common than it was. Even this is difficult to be sure of, as the Indians are reporting their diseases more widely than ever before, and the change may be more apparent than real. There is no certain evidence of increase in rickets or other deficiency diseases of childhood.

#### DEPARTMENTAL HOSPITALS

In last year's report reference was made to a small hospital under construction at the Stony Indian Reserve, at Morley, Alta. This hospital was brought into operation in the summer of 1935. The Stony Indians are somewhat less attracted by new things than are some other Indians, but they are making fair use of the new institution, and it is doing good work, which will increase with time.

There is now under construction, and soon to be opened, a new hospital at Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask., to replace the old File Hills Colony Hospital. The latter institution was begun as a small cottage hospital some twenty-five years ago. It has had a splendid record of usefulness, but has always been a source of anxiety from the standpoint of fire. The new hospital is thoroughly modern, practically fireproof, and more conveniently located to serve the Qu'Appelle and File Hills Agencies, which comprise the area under the medical charge of the Qu'Appelle Indian Health Unit.

#### TRACHOMA

The special effort to control this disease among Indians is now in its fifth year, and it is possible to make some estimate of progress. The department is fortunate in having been able to retain the services of the specialist employed for this work. The staff of the Indian residential schools have heeded his instructions and co-operated to a remarkable degree. It is certain that substantial progress has been made in these schools. The number of the more active cases has decreased greatly. Though the specialist is very conservative in pronouncing cures, he is now confident that a large number of pupils have been cured, and that a larger number are on the way to cure. There have been no disasters in the course of treatment, and the spread of the disease from the affected pupils to the well in the schools has been remarkably lessened.

The other side of the picture is less encouraging. It is much more difficult to reach adult and elderly Indians on the reserves than to control and treat a body of pupils in a school. The number of young children admitted to the schools with trachoma is not much decreased as yet, but the older generation

is gradually being replaced by young people who have had intensive school training in the care of their eyes. There will be a substantial decrease in a few years in the number of Indians who are capable of transmitting trachoma, or careless of its danger.

On the reserves where it has been possible to provide sustained effort, a good deal of progress is being made. The problem will not be solved in this or the next generation.

#### TUBERCULOSIS

The department regrets that it cannot report much progress in the control of this disease. In three provinces additional residential schools have been surveyed by the kindness of the Provincial tuberculosis organizations. In another, one large school has been examined by the provincial clinic, and another has been carefully surveyed by the department's own medical personnel. There are plenty of known cases on the reserves. The difficulty is to devise any means of isolating the affected persons at a cost within financial reach. The department has endeavoured in every way to co-operate in the general Government effort to limit the taxpayer's burden. Sanatorium treatment is costly, and home isolation not very effective.

At one residential school an outbuilding was adapted at small cost to serve the purpose of a tuberculosis isolation ward. Quarters are available for 16 children, at a cost for maintenance, and nursing, of about a quarter of the expense for regular sanatorium care. While this is not the first place in which this principle has been applied, it is the first building of the kind to be so arranged. Small units of this kind are apt to develop serious defects unless very carefully supervised. They are useful under good conditions only.

#### HEALTH IN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

The improvement in the health of residential school pupils during the past ten years has been remarkable. Glandular tuberculosis, or scrofula, has practically disappeared during that period, and pulmonary tuberculosis is much less common. In one province a careful survey of 1,218 in 11 schools disclosed 15 pupils with active tuberculosis. While this proportion exceeds what would be found in a similar number of white children, it is clear that tuberculosis is by no means universal among the growing generation of Indians, as it is sometimes said to be. Some remedial dental and tonsil work is done annually for school pupils. This department would be pleased to be able to do more.

During recent years a definite effort has been made to administer cod liver oil to every Indian school pupil during the winter months. The evidence of its value is universal.

#### EDUCATION

It may be of interest to sketch briefly Indian educational activities. All the early efforts with Indian children were wholly missionary in character—for nearly 200 years the work was carried on without financial assistance from the Governments. There is record of Recollet Fathers' schools for Indian children in New France as early as 1616; the Jesuits were active early in the 18th century; and settlers in the British colonies established little centres of Christianity at this period. These intermittent and only partly successful efforts were continued under British domination—prominence being given to instruction in religion. Even the education of white children received very little attention—in fact the first school in Upper Canada (1784) was for the Mohawk Indians who had settled on the shores of the Bay of Quinte and the first church to be erected in the province (1785) was for the Six Nations Indians of the Grand River Reserve, near Brantford.

Prior to Confederation, day schools were successfully conducted at Lorette, St. Regis, and Pierreville in Lower Canada. At Caughnawaga, educational work was made nearly impossible by local difficulties. However, there were interesting experiments at Chateauguay and Christieville, where Indian boys from Caughnawaga were taken into residence and given a training in the classroom and on the farm. All these school activities received grants from Lower Canada. The Seminary of St. Sulpice, at Oka, maintained a farm school, at which Indian boys were enrolled.

In Upper Canada, the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts organized the earliest Indian school on the Tyendinaga Reserve (Bay of Quinte). The New England Company, an evangelical organization chartered in 1661 in the reign of Charles II, the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society and the Jesuits interested themselves in Indian educational work early in the 19th century. Approximately forty day schools were established in Upper Canada prior to Confederation, but there is record of only two of them receiving grants from the Governments of the day. Special institutions for the education of Indians were established at this time: the Mohawk Institute by the New England Company; the Alderville and Mount Elgin Boarding Schools by the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, and the Wikwemikong Boarding School by the Jesuits. In addition, there was a community training centre established by the Governor of Upper Canada at Manitowaning, on Manitoulin Island. This enterprise was for the education of both young and old; but, as it did not appeal to the Indian temperament, it was abandoned in 1856, after twenty years of effort.

It should be recorded that in 1848 certain Indian bands in Upper Canada agreed to set apart for the purposes of education one-quarter of the amount received in commutation of their annual distribution of ammunition. This Indian school fund was used largely for the maintenance of the Alderville and Mount Elgin Boarding Schools, payments being made on a per capita grant basis—so much per child per year. Right at the outset of governmental association with Indian educational activity, we find two of the outstanding characteristics of the present system—church co-operation in the work and per capita grant payments to residential schools.

Prior to Confederation there was practically no organization of Indian schools in other parts of Canada. Missionaries interested in the education of Indian children were opportunists—classes being conducted whenever and wherever the activity gave promise of even a little success. The New England Company experimented with foster homes for Indian children in New Brunswick even before it applied its energy and funds to the work among the Six Nations. A Church of England chaplain to the Hudson's Bay Company conducted a boarding school for Indian children on the Red river as early as 1822. A Roman Catholic priest tried an agricultural school for young Indians at Baie St. Paul, now St. Eustache, Man., in 1833. There is record of day schools in various parts of the west, all conducted by Roman Catholic, Church of England and Methodist missionaries. In British Columbia the New England Company began work early in the 19th century from which developed the present Lytton Indian Residential School.

At Confederation Indian schools were supported for the most part by missionary societies, religious orders and the Indian bands—little financial assistance being given by the legislatures. Low salaries were paid and the attendance was irregular and, as a consequence, the schools were not effective. When the British North America Act placed the responsibility for the Indians of Canada with the federal government, reports from Indian schools were forwarded to the Department of the Secretary of State, a branch of which was made the administrative office for Indian Affairs. In 1867 one residential school, the Mount Elgin Institute, with an enrolment of 52, and forty-nine day schools

with a total of 1,664 pupils—all in Ontario and Quebec—were recognized by the Indian office. There were several Indian schools, entirely missionary in character, that did not make returns to the Government. The two most important of these were the Mohawk Institute at Brantford, supported by the New England Company, and the Roman Catholic boarding school at Wikwemikong.

During the year, 79 residential schools, 270 day schools and 10 combined white and Indian schools were in operation—a total of 359 centres for Indian educational activity. The total enrolment was 18,033 and the average attendance, 13,849. The percentage of attendance was 76·79.

Ten years ago, there was a total of 341 Indian schools, with a total enrolment of 14,782 and an average attendance of 71·69 per cent. Higher salaries and grants have attracted better qualified teachers and instructors. Further, Indian communities have evinced more interest in their children's welfare. The following table will show the increase in enrolment and attendance:—

Fiscal year	Residential Schools		Day Schools		Total		
	Enrol- ment	Average attendance	Enrol- ment	Average attendance	Enrol- ment	Average attendance	Percent- age of attendance
1925-26.....	6,327	5,658	8,455	4,940	14,782	10,598	71·69
1926-27.....	6,641	5,881	8,069	4,660	14,710	10,541	71·66
1927-28.....	6,795	6,043	8,223	4,823	15,018	10,866	72·35
1928-29.....	7,075	6,282	8,272	4,976	15,347	11,258	73·35
1929-30.....	7,302	6,476	8,441	5,103	15,743	11,579	73·55
1930-31.....	7,831	6,917	8,584	5,314	16,415	12,231	74·51
1931-32.....	8,213	7,400	8,950	5,707	17,163	13,107	76·36
1932-33.....	8,465	7,613	8,960	5,874	17,425	13,478	77·40
1933-34.....	8,596	7,760	8,852	5,592	17,448	13,352	76·52
1934-35.....	8,709	7,882	8,851	5,560	17,560	13,442	76·54
1935-36.....	8,906	8,061	9,127	5,788	18,033	13,849	76·79

In ten years, the enrolment has increased approximately 22 per cent and, not only are more children attending, but they are attending more regularly. This has had an interesting effect on the academic standing of pupils. In 1925-26, 1,091 Indian children were studying in Grade 6 and higher. Last year, 2,098 were in the higher grades.

This is gratifying, but there is much yet to be desired as far as day school attendance is concerned. Every energy is being bent to make instruction at these schools attractive. Better qualified teachers, more interesting texts and teachers' aids, more playground and outdoor activities and better correlation with the Indian home environment are the aims. The Department of Indian Affairs and the Churches interested are making special efforts to give better vocational training to pupils at Indian residential schools. It is the aim to make graduates of these institutions self-supporting members of their respective communities. Instructors have been asked to correlate classroom exercises with vocational training and home interests. To this end, more and better equipment for these schools is being provided as funds for the purpose permit.

Several of the churches are actively engaged in the management of Indian day and residential schools. This co-operation of the Church in the case of residential schools is as follows:—

	Residential schools
Roman Catholic.....	44
Church of England.....	20
United Church.....	13
Presbyterian Church.....	2
Total.....	79

The health of Indian children, particularly in residential schools, has been the subject for considerable thought and activity. A special effort is made in the matter of physical education and fairly comprehensive medical and dental supervision and treatment are provided. The Department is co-operating with the Canadian Junior Red Cross, with a view to better health for Indian children.

All the Indian schools are inspected frequently by department officials. In addition, public and separate school inspectors visit all classrooms, except in the provinces of New Brunswick and British Columbia, where there are special Indian school inspectors. More thorough inspection has resulted in a higher standard of instruction. Classroom activity in Indian schools is now comparable to the work in white schools of the same localities.

Indian schools follow the provincial curricula but place special emphasis on language, reading, domestic science, manual training and agriculture. In the junior grades, there is a departure from the provincial courses, which were found not altogether suitable in either scope or content for Indian children.

During the year, two modern, fireproof residential school buildings were erected—the Shingwauk Residential School at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and the Qu'Appelle Residential School at Lebret, Sask. The former building provides accommodation for 150 pupils and the latter for 250. Seven day school buildings were erected, four of which provide living accommodation for the teacher. Funds to erect these buildings were provided under the Public Works Construction Act. School buildings and equipment were maintained in a good state of repair, as the funds provided for the purpose would permit.

Approximately 200 graduates of Indian schools, who showed academic promise received grants for the purpose of continuing their studies at high schools, universities and business colleges. The policy is to make grants to the most promising physically fit graduates of our own schools. If church and department representatives consider a graduate worthy, a grant is allowed when the bona fide intention of the pupil is evident and provided proper supervision can be secured for the period of advanced study. These tuition grants are continued only when satisfactory reports are received. Last year, besides those taking advanced work, there were approximately 180 Indian children attending white schools and orphanages. All these are in addition to the enrolment at Indian schools as shown in the tabular statements in Part 2 of this report. The expenditure from Parliamentary Appropriation on behalf of these special students amounted to \$26,800 during the year.

The practice of assisting selected ex-pupils of residential schools to start farming and housekeeping has been continued. The expenditure for this purpose amounted to approximately \$4,000.

The department recognizes the co-operation and services given by the principals and staffs of the residential schools and the teachers in the Indian day schools in the education of the Indian youth of Canada.

The expenditure for Indian education for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936, amounting to \$1,936,744.17, is analyzed in the following table. In addition to this amount, there was expended for educational purposes, from a special appropriation for British Columbia Indians, the sum of \$10,911.40. This last amount was used for technical training for British Columbia Indian schools and in assisting promising graduates to continue their studies.

## INDIAN EDUCATION—EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1935-36

Provinces	Day Schools	Residential Schools	Stationery	Tuition and assistance to ex-pupils	Miscellaneous	Total
Prince Edward Island.....	\$ 865 17	\$ 23,259 33	\$ 46 24	\$ 516 70	\$ 1,428 11	
Nova Scotia.....	9,879 17		628 79	522 89	28 32	34,318 50
New Brunswick.....	16,157 26		543 79	1,245 20	802 12	18,748 37
Quebec.....	69,595 35	6,510 83	3,137 83	5,549 02	252 89	85,045 92
Ontario.....	111,449 80	284,550 43	9,939 96	14,695 27	4,000 16	424,635 62
Manitoba.....	53,354 85	156,775 05	4,514 01	1,545 31	533 86	216,723 08
Saskatchewan.....	31,486 57	332,723 33	5,113 54	956 40	1,168 32	371,448 16
Alberta.....	1,799 45	307,722 53	5,889 12	3,654 30	516 96	319,582 38
Northwest Territories.....	1,650 00	34,783 48	1,138 50		122 68	37,694 66
British Columbia.....	60,922 17	330,441 04	10,412 73	2,011 94	4,706 01	408,493 89
Yukon.....	2,466 00	15,442 98	581 94		134 58	18,625 50
	359,625 79	1,492,209 00	41,946 45	30,697 03	12,265 90	1,936,744 17

## LANDS AND TIMBER

## LANDS

The problem of the Indian, of his land, and the use of his land, affecting as it does every province in the Dominion, is one of the major administrative responsibilities of the department. It involves a racial group of 113,000 in various stages of assimilation, a group which during the last decade or two shows an upward trend after a long period of decline.

Owing to the manner in which the reserves were originally selected and the purpose for which, in many instances, they were created, there is as a result, a very great disparity in the distribution of land assets among the component parts of the entire group. A comparatively small number of bands own the bulk of the productive assets as a result of the change which has in the meantime taken place in general conditions. Originally the Indian subsisted in moderate comfort upon the harvest of that which nature provided, mainly without human aid, and although clinging pertinaciously to this primitive economy, the intrusion of the white population into the surrounding lands has now taken from them this natural means of subsistence, as with the advance of settlement game of all kinds has practically disappeared, never to return, at least in organized districts, and the Indian in settled areas is now faced with the necessity of turning to other means and methods to support himself and his dependents. Their only alternative, obviously, is in the proper utilization of their land resources and unfortunately in many instances these resources are not now of much value, the lands having in the first place been chosen as hunting and fishing preserves.

The bulk of the Indian population always has lived and now lives in rural or unsettled areas. It is plainly evident that it is neither possible nor desirable to make any effort to transplant any part of it to urban industrial centres. Their future is on the land and during recent years the department has, as a matter of definite policy, been giving increasing attention to the active and continuous development of these land holdings in order that year by year an increasing number may be made self-supporting. Progress is being made, though necessarily slow, as such a transformation in the life and habits of a people can only be brought about by patient, sympathetic and consistent effort

and instruction. Through the issue of Location Tickets it is the policy of the department to vest in individual Indians recognized ownership of individual pieces of property and these owners are in many cases permitted to lease their lands to white farmers or tenants but, unfortunately, the result has been that many of these owners are by that means encouraged to continue their idleness by the unearned income derived in this way. It is the present policy of the department to restrict and discourage a continuance of such a condition, and to make as much land as possible available for Indian use, and through instructional assistance to encourage the Indian locatees to cultivate them, thereby receiving a maximum return from individual initiative and in general to raise the efficiency of Indian agricultural effort. Rarely, however, do these new farm owners possess either the capital, the driving incentive or the guiding direction necessary to transform their land into productive farms, but the department, in so far as is possible, owing to the limitation of funds available for the purpose, extends a helping hand in the way of purchase of stock and equipment, supplemented by the supervisory assistance of either a farm instructor or the Indian agent.

#### THE LOCATION TICKET SYSTEM

The Location Ticket System has not been applied generally, but is in effect on many of the reserves particularly adapted to agriculture. It has been found to involve a problem which is giving the department some trouble through the creation of what might be described as absentee landlords. In many instances Indian members or descendants, having obtained location tickets, leave the reserve for lengthy periods or permanently, but continue either to hold their lands unproductive and unoccupied or to lease them to white tenants. This is a most undesirable situation, and is forcing the department to the consideration of some definite policy of basing land ownership on occupancy or beneficial use. It is encouraging to note, however, during recent years a decided increase of interest being taken by many Indian farmers in improvement of live stock and farming methods in general. In fact, on several reserves in Eastern Canada the Indian farmer is setting the pace for his white neighbours. This is most encouraging, and indicates that Indian rural rehabilitation is possible through the recreation of Indian initiative, ambition and self-reliance.

Indian reserves throughout the Dominion comprise an area of 5,169,975 acres and are valued at \$52,970,662. Some 220,714 acres are under cultivation.

#### LIVE STOCK AND AGRICULTURE

The grain growing and live stock activities and interests of the Indians centre chiefly in the three Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where by reason, mainly, of the terms and conditions involved in the original Indian treaties, the department has a more direct control over the Indian crops and cattle and a settled agricultural policy is in effect. On many of the larger reserves in these provinces farming instructors are employed whose duty it is to assist and instruct the Indians in their farming operations. Accurate records are kept of the various agricultural activities and from these statistics it is easy to determine what progress is made. Periods of depression or long, hard winters, have, of course, an important effect, and the advance of one season is sometimes completely wiped out by these unforeseen circumstances beyond control. The seasons of 1934-35-36 were in many ways most discouraging to the Indian farmers, and during the last fiscal year, notwithstanding the fact that 148 more Indians were engaged in farming on the prairies, there was a decrease of 1,425 acres under cultivation and a noticeable lessening in the planting of wheat and oats. Wheat produced amounted to 181,338 bushels from 24,655 acres,—a decrease from the previous year of 4,421 acres and 137,096 bushels. On

the other hand, the 17,873 acres sown to oats represented a decrease of 1,335 acres, but there were produced 325,730 bushels, an increase of 90,164 bushels. This fact would appear to indicate that conditions in the prairie reserves were, on the whole, more favourable to the growing of oats than wheat. In regard to all other phases of agricultural work, an increase is observed over the previous year.

Due to exceptionally severe weather conditions there is an inevitable and substantial decrease to report concerning Indian live stock. The figures for March 31, 1935, and March 31, 1936, being 24,369 and 23,176. A long, hard winter following a poor crop season resulted in necessary reductions in the Indian herds. The decrease, in part, represents cattle sold owing to shortage of fodder and in addition many deaths occurred due to exposure.

During recent years there has been substantial improvement in the quality of the Indian cattle due to the policy of the department in furnishing, wherever possible, pure-bred breeding stock.

#### EASTERN CANADA

An outstanding example of agricultural progress among the Indians of Eastern Canada during 1935 was the installation of a seed cleaning plant on the Tyendinaga reserve in western Ontario. The Indian farmers on this reserve are efficient and progressive and their farms are equal to if not superior to the average white farm in that district. It was at the request of the band that the seed cleaning plant was purchased, the cost of about \$1,100 being borne partly by the Indians, partly by the department and the remainder by the provincial Department of Agriculture. In addition to the direct benefit to the Indians, this plant will be of great service to the white farmers of the adjoining municipality.

In the Port Arthur Agency an extensive clearing campaign is under way with a view to reclaiming waste lands and developing them into valuable agricultural holdings for the Indians of that agency. In the Caradoc Agency certain of the more progressive Indians have been supplied with horses and machinery to enable them to cultivate their lands properly and if the experiment proves successful, it is the intention to extend this form of direct assistance. In other Ontario agencies agricultural activities are carried on in accordance with modern and advanced methods, several having long-established agricultural societies in operation at which there is annually keen competition in field and garden crops and also in ploughing matches.

#### GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL FAIRS

For some years it has been the practice of the department to offer encouragement to Indian agricultural societies or organizations by offering grants in various amounts for the purpose of giving prizes at their fall fairs and other gatherings. In 1935 these grants amounted to \$6,230 and were as follows:—

Caradoc Fair and Crop Competition.. . . . .	\$300 00
Garden River Agricultural Society.. . . . .	100 00
Snake Island Agricultural Society.. . . . .	50 00
Manitoulin Island Unceded Agricultural Society.. . . . .	150 00
Chemong Fair (Rice and Mud Lakes) .. . . . .	75 00
Sarnia Agricultural Society.. . . . .	200 00
Oshweken Agricultural Society.. . . . .	300 00
Ploughing Matches, various Ontario agencies:	
Prizes.. . . . .	\$350 00
Expenses.. . . . .	300 00
	650 00
Crop competitions, various Ontario agencies:	
Field Crops.. . . . .	\$360 00
Gardens.. . . . .	250 00
	610 00

Thunder Bay Agricultural Association . . . . .	\$300 00
Bulkeley Valley Fall Fair. . . . .	100 00
Farmers' Institute, Bella Coola. . . . .	25 00
Cowichan Agricultural Society. . . . .	150 00
North and South Saanich Agricultural Society. . . . .	50 00
Windermere District Fall Fair. . . . .	150 00
Cranbrook Agricultural Society. . . . .	100 00
Chilliwack Fair. . . . .	100 00
Armstrong Fall Fair. . . . .	300 00
Northern British Columbia Agricultural Indian Association. . . . .	200 00
Vanderhoof Ploughing Association. . . . .	50 00
Field Crop Competitions, Stuart Lake Agency. . . . .	100 00
Fredericton (N.B.) Exhibition. . . . .	25 00
Rossburn Agricultural Society. . . . .	20 00
Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Association, Ltd. . . . .	500 00
Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, Ltd. . . . .	500 00
Edmonton Exhibition Association, Ltd. . . . .	500 00
Vancouver Exhibition Association. . . . .	500 00
International Handicrafts Festival, Vancouver. . . . .	125 00

## LEASES AND LOCATION TICKETS

Under the provisions of the Indian Act, during the fiscal year 1935-36 there were 171 leases issued to white men at the request of Indian locatees, and during that period there were 914 leases current. One hundred and twenty-nine location tickets, granting title under the provisions of the Indian Act to individual owners, covering lands on reserves, were issued, and at the present time 3,048 such location tickets are current.

## INDIAN ENFRANCHISEMENTS

Under the provisions of Section 114 of the Indian Act there were carried out during the past fiscal year 42 enfranchisements, comprising a total number of men, women and children of 93.

## TIMBER

The quantity of timber cut for sale, from Indian reserves throughout the Dominion was 25% less during the season 1935-36 than in the previous year. In many instances timber licensees were unable to operate, owing to adverse market conditions, but the Indians themselves cut approximately 50% more timber for sale under permit.

The policy of waiving collection of dues, or of reducing the tariff on timber cut by the Indians, was continued in large measure, as a form of relief, so as to enable the Indians to earn their livelihood.

The kinds and quantities of timber cut for sale during the season 1935-36, on which royalty and dues were collected, were as follows:—

Pine (white). . . . .	f.b.m.	32,495
Pine (yellow). . . . .	f.b.m.	74,865
Pine (Banksian or Jack). . . . .	f.b.m.	3,930
Spruce. . . . .	f.b.m.	1,184,704
Hemlock (western). . . . .	f.b.m.	1,480,601
Hemlock (eastern). . . . .	f.b.m.	153,104
Cedar (red). . . . .	f.b.m.	863,580
Fir (Douglas). . . . .	f.b.m.	1,503,920
Fir (balsam). . . . .	f.b.m.	990,540
Maple. . . . .	f.b.m.	62,263
Birch. . . . .	f.b.m.	389,054
Beech. . . . .	f.b.m.	2,113
Elm. . . . .	f.b.m.	16,905
Basswood. . . . .	f.b.m.	56,599
Poplar. . . . .	f.b.m.	12,280
Cottonwood. . . . .	f.b.m.	420,446
Christmas trees. . . . .	bales	69,538
Cordwood (mixed). . . . .	cords	9,231
Pulpwood (Spruce and balsam). . . . .	cords	31,341
Shingle bolts (cedar). . . . .	cords	762
Ties. . . . .		19,804
Poles. . . . .		175
Posts. . . . .		120
Piling. . . . .	l.f.	50,042

The above quantities expressed in terms of board measure feet represent a cut of approximately 22,000,000 f.b.m. but an additional quantity of 9,000,000 f.b.m. was cut by the Indians, free of dues, while a further quantity of approximately 10,000,000 f.b.m. was cut by them for building, fencing and fuel purposes.

Revenue receipts during the year were as follows:—

Bonus payments on timber.. . . . .	\$ 5,000 00
Licence royalties and dues.. . . . .	16,923 21
Permit royalties and dues.. . . . .	18,699 65
Rentals from licensees.. . . . .	1,765 10
Licence fees.. . . . .	278 00
Interest payments.. . . . .	225 00
Trespass dues .. . . . .	22 20
Fines.. . . . .	139 00
Total.. . . . .	<u>\$43,052 16</u>

Sales of timber during the year were as follows:—

	Deposits
Waump and Kaitoowis Reserves, B.C. . . . .	\$ 350 00
Kunstamis Reserve, B.C. . . . .	250 00
Kwatzee Reserve, B.C. . . . .	200 00
Howeet Reserve, B.C. . . . .	160 00
Clatse Reserve, B.C. . . . .	200 00
St. Croix Reserve, N.S. . . . .	100 00
Grand Lake Reserve, N.S. . . . .	100 00
Total deposits.. . . . .	<u>\$ 1,360 00</u>

There were nineteen timber licences current on April 1, 1936, being one more than the previous year, five new licences having been issued, three terminated and one cancelled.

#### FOREST PROTECTION

The number of forest fires reported on Indian Reserves during the year 1935 was 24, being 10 less than the previous year, and the quantity of timber destroyed was approximately one-half of that burned during 1934.

A summary of the salient features with regard to forest fires during 1935 is shown hereunder:—

Total number of fires reported.. . . . .	24
Total area burned.. . . . .	acres 2,280
Timbered area burned.. . . . .	acres 575
Area of second growth burned.. . . . .	acres 996
Area of cut over lands burned.. . . . .	acres 709
Quantity of log timber destroyed.. . . . .	f.b.m. 220,000
Quantity of other timber destroyed.. . . . .	cords 3,225
Value of timber and wood burned.. . . . .	\$2,324 00
Value of other property burned.. . . . .	nil
Cost of fire fighting.. . . . .	\$2,082 60

#### FOREST FIRE CLASSIFICATION

Size of Fire		Monthly Occurrence
"A" class, less than 1 acre....	7	April.. . . . . 1
"B" class, less than 10 acres....	6	May.. . . . . 7
"C" class, less than 100 acres....	8	June.. . . . . 1
"D" class, less than 500 acres....	2	July.. . . . . 6
"E" class, more than 500 acres.. . . . .	1	August.. . . . . 7
		September.. . . . . 2

Cause of Fire		Locality
Indians.. . . . .	2	Quebec.. . . . . 1
Campers.. . . . .	4	Ontario.. . . . . 14
Brush burning.. . . . .	5	British Columbia.. . . . . 9
Smoking.. . . . .	4	
Lightning.. . . . .	2	
Berry pickers.. . . . .	2	
Incendiary.. . . . .	2	
Unknown.. . . . .	3	

The department does not maintain a fire fighting organization other than as represented by a few Indian fire rangers, but arrangements have been made with the various provincial governments, whereby forest fires on Indian reserves are extinguished by the provincial forest service, with the assistance of the Indians.

### MINING

The revenue derived from mining activities on Indian reserves, including the removing of sand and gravel for road construction purposes, was about the same as the previous year.

Such revenue is summarized as follows:—

Bonus on gravel pit reserve 38B.....	\$ 235 00
Royalty on mining and gravel permits.....	4,305 50
Rental on mining leases.....	151 50
Rental on mining permits.....	1,236 25
Prospecting fees.....	285 00
Compensation paid for Indians.....	285 50
Total.....	<u>\$ 6,498 75</u>

### INDIAN LAND STATEMENT

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Lands sold and the total amount of purchase money realized during the year ended March 31, 1936.

#### QUEBEC

Reserve	Number of acres sold	Amount of sale
Lorette (Subdivision lots).....		\$ 50 00

#### ONTARIO

Reserve	Number of acres sold	Amount of sale
Georgian Bay (Islands).....		\$ 290 00
Nipissing.....	647·0	1,097 00
Cape Croker.....	105·0	305 00
Manitowaning.....	261·80	336 00
Gore Bay.....	178·0	144 50
Rainy River.....	162·0	486 00
Six Nations.....		500 00
	1,353·80	3,758 50

#### MANITOBA

Reserve	Number of acres sold	Amount of sale
Birtle Agency.....	320·0	\$ 4,733 45
St. Peters.....	657·01	4,725 83
Gamblers.....	161·0	322 00
The Pas (Subdivision lots).....		277 00
	1,138·01	10,058 28

## SASKATCHEWAN

Reserve	Number of acres sold	Amount of sale
Muscowequan.....	470.30	\$ 3,600 00
Little Bone.....	141.20	706 00
Little Black Bear.....	1,389.54	8,205 60
Lakeview (Subdivision lots).....		70 00
Key.....	414.00	1,085 00
Loon Lake (Subdivision lots).....		4,525 00
Moosomin and Thunderchild.....	1,904.00	14,220 00
Grizzly Bear and Lean Man.....	955.70	4,144 50
Muscowpetung.....	952.00	8,932 50
Keeseekoose.....	150.00	1,840 00
Lestock (Subdivision lots).....		70 00
Piapot.....	85.00	680 00
Kylemore (Subdivision lots).....		90 00
Assiniboine.....	26.00	78 00
	6,487.74	48,246 60

## ALBERTA

Reserve	Number of acres sold	Amount of sale
Blackfoot.....	3,014.30	\$ 46,383 04
Ma-Me-O-Beach (Subdivision lots).....		520 00
Saddle Lake.....	942.0	12,097 00
Beaver.....	1,234.10	11,359 50
Michel.....	479.80	1,760 00
	5,670.20	72,119 54

## PRINCIPAL OUTSTANDING

The total amount of principal outstanding on account of Indian Lands sold as at March 31, 1936, was \$1,194,522.85.

## CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF ENGINEERING WORKS

The following is a summary of some of the more important engineering works which were undertaken during the fiscal year 1935-36 and paid for from either government appropriation or band funds:—

## BRIDGES

Bridges and culverts were constructed or repaired on the following reserves:—

Six Nations, Ontario; Dog Creek, Fisher River, Fairford, and Brokenhead, Manitoba; Bella Coola and Metlakatla, British Columbia; Paul's Reserve, Alberta; and Maniwaki, Quebec.

## DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

Drainage works were carried out on the Caughnawaga Reserve, Quebec, and Rama and Sarnia Reserves, Ontario.

## DYKING AND BREAKWATERS

Dyking works were constructed or repaired on the following reserves:—

Nanaimo No. 3, Stony Creek, Cowichan No. 1, Massett No. 1, Matsqui, Katzie and Sumas Reserves in British Columbia; Whycocomagh Reserve, in Nova Scotia.

The construction of a breakwater was continued at McIntyre Bay Reserve, Ontario.

## IRRIGATION

Irrigation systems were constructed, extended or improved in British Columbia on the following reserves:—

Okanagan No. 1, Fountain No. 3, Fountain No. 10, Kamloops No. 1, Columbia Lake, Lytton No. 29A, 24, 2 and 2A, Lower Nicola No. 10, Osoyoos No. 1, Skuppah No. 2, Bonaparte No. 3, Neskainlith No. 2, Sahhaltkum, Canoe Creek, Shuswap, Lytton No. 18, Lytton No. 1, and Deadman's Creek.

## ROAD WORK

Construction, improvements, maintenance and repairs of roads and highways were carried out on the following reserves:—

*Alberta*.—Blackfoot.

*British Columbia*.—East Saanich, Cheam, Lytton No. 9, Mission No. 1, Scowlitz, Pauquachin, and Kootenay.

*Manitoba*.—Peguis and Fisher River.

*New Brunswick*.—Tobique.

*Nova Scotia*.—Middle River, Whyecomagh, Indian Brook, and Millbrook No. 27.

*Ontario*.—Cape Croker, Six Nations, Caradoc, Rice Lake, Mud Lake, Sheshegwaning, Sarnia, New Credit, Thessalon, Golden Lake, Tyendinaga, Saugeen, Fort William, Manitoulin Island, Moravian, Shawanaga, Stony Point, Alnwick, Oneida, Parmachene, Mississauga, Walpole Island and Pic.

*Quebec*.—Maniwaki, Oka, Ouiatchouan, Bersimis, Abenakis, Restigouche, Lorette, and St. Regis.

*Saskatchewan*.—Kahkewistahaw and Onion Lake.

## WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

Water supply systems were improved or put in a state of repair on the following reserves:—

Port Simpson, Sooke, Tahltan Indian Village, Skidegate in British Columbia, and Abenakis Reserve in Quebec.

## WHARVES AND DOCKS

Improvements were carried out to wharves and docks in the Klemtu Indian Village, British Columbia, and at Berens River and Itatsoo, in Manitoba.

## SURVEYS

The following surveys were performed in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936:—

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

Surveys were made to re-establish the boundaries of Pacheena I.R. No. 1, Gordon River I.R. No. 2 and Alberni I.R. No. 2.

## SASKATCHEWAN

The boundary between Peepeekeesis I.R. No. 81 and Okanase I.R. No. 82 was surveyed.

## MANITOBA

Subdivision of the surrendered hay lands in St. Peters I.R. No. 1 was completed. The boundaries of Buffalo Point I.R. No. 36 and of Reed River I.R. No. 36A were established.

## ONTARIO

Lake shore subdivisions for cottage sites were made in Lots 27 to 30 and Lots 35 to 40, Con. 2 E., Lots 33 and 34, Con. 1 W., Lots 51, 52, 53, Cons. 3 and 4 W., in the Cape Croker I.R. No. 27. Survey was made of unpatented land in front of Lots 6 and 7, Con. 4, S. Cayuga.

The boundaries of Lots 9A and 10A, Tyendinaga I.R. No. 38, were re-established and a subdivision made of Lot 10A.

## QUEBEC

A retracement survey was made in connection with Lots 16 to 19, Road Range West, and a division was made of Lot 19, Maniwaki I.R. No. 18.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

Lots A, B, C, D and E, in Red Bank I.R. No. 4, were surveyed. The boundaries of Lot 25 and the north boundary of Lots 23 and 24, Red Bank I.R. No. 7, were re-established.

## BUILDINGS

From funds provided in the Public Works Construction Act of 1934 the construction of the Shingwauk Indian Residential School located at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., was completed. This building replaces the old one known as the Shingwauk Home. The new building has accommodation for approximately 150 children and staff, and is of fireproof construction.

There was also completed at Lebret, Sask., the new Qu'Appelle Indian Residential School. This building replaces the old school which was destroyed by fire some few years ago. The new building is entirely of fireproof construction and has accommodation for 250 pupils and staff. Funds were provided under the Public Works Construction Act of 1934 for this school.

A modern up-to-date hospital with accommodation for 50 patients was erected on property purchased for the purpose at Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. The building is entirely of fireproof construction and the funds were provided under the Public Works Construction Act of 1934.

A combined office and residence was erected at St. Regis, Que., for the Indian Agent and detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

As far as funds would permit repairs and improvements were made to the agency buildings in various parts of Canada.

## SUMMARY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS BY PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

The local administration of Indian bands, on the reserves scattered throughout the Dominion, is conducted through the department's agencies, of which there are in all 117. The number of bands included in an agency varies from

one to more than thirty. The staff of an agency usually includes various officers, in addition to the agent, such as the medical officer, clerk, farm instructor, field matron, nurse, constable, stockman and others, according to the special requirements of the agency in question. At many of the smaller agencies in the older provinces, where the Indians are more advanced, the work is comparatively light, requiring only the services of an agent. The work of the agencies is supervised by the department's inspectors.

The total staff of the department does not vary very much from year to year in number. The number of employees fluctuates between 1,100 and 1,200, of whom only 65 are at headquarters and the remainder in the field.

#### ONTARIO

*Agencies.*—The Indian Agency offices in Ontario are located as follows: Brantford (Six Nations), Cape Croker, Chapleau, Chippewa Hill (Saugeen), Christian Island, Deseronto (Tyendinaga), Roseneath (Alnwick), Fort Frances, Gore Bay, Hagersville (New Credit), Highgate (Moravians), Kenora, Longford Mills (Rama), Manitowaning, Moose Factory, Muncey (Caradoc), Parry Sound, Peterborough (Rice and Mud Lakes), Port Arthur, Port Perry (Scugog), Golden Lake, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Sutton West (Georgina and Snake Island), Sturgeon Falls, Thessalon, and Walpole Island.

*Tribal Origin.*—The great majority of the Indians of Ontario are Ojibwas, and are of Algonkin stock. The Oneidas of the Thames, the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, the Mohawks of the Parry Sound district, and the Six Nations of the Grand River, are of Iroquoian stock. There is a band of Pottawattamies at Walpole Island, and Delawares at the Caradoc (Muncey) agency; these are of Algonkin stock.

*Occupations.*—The Indians in the southwestern and central parts of Ontario engage largely in farming. The reserves generally are well suited to this purpose and the activity of the department's field agents has resulted in a steady improvement both in the methods of operation and the results achieved.

During the summer months Indians find a profitable source of income as guides and canoe-men. Others are employed at various industries and trades. The Indians are proficient bushmen and many find employment in the various lumber camps. There is still a market for snowshoes, canoes, and moccasins, and these are usually manufactured by the older members of the community, although in some areas successful efforts have been made to engage the younger generation in these distinctive Indian pursuits.

The women also find sources of income; some are employed as domestics; others support themselves by making baskets and fancy work. In certain districts berry-picking is an important item and furnishes considerable income. In the more settled districts many of the Indians own houses of brick, stone or modern frame construction and on some reserves both houses and farm buildings are comfortable and well built. In the outlying and more remote parts the old type of log houses still predominate and tents and tepees are used during the summer months.

*New Ontario.*—In the remote parts of Ontario hunting and fishing are still the chief sources of livelihood. Acting as guides and canoe-men during the summer months adds considerably to their income. While agriculture is not carried on to any extent, most of the bands grow considerable crops of potatoes and vegetables. They are, of necessity, more or less nomadic and consequently live in tents most of the year.

## QUEBEC

*Agencies.*—The following agencies are included in the province of Quebec: Becancour, Bersimis, Caughnawaga, Gaspe, Pointe Bleue, Lorette, Maria, Mingan, Oka, Maniwaki, Restigouche, Seven Islands, St. Augustin, St. Regis, Pierreville, Timiskaming and Cacouna.

*Tribal Origin.*—The principal tribes found in Quebec are: Iroquois at Caughnawaga, Lake of the Two Mountains, and St. Regis; the Hurons of Lorette are also of Iroquoian stock; the Montagnais, who are of Algonkin stock, at Bersimis, Mingan, Lake St. John, Seven Islands; the Abenakis, also of Algonkin stock, at Becancour and St. Francis; the Micmacs, also of Algonkin stock, at Maria and Restigouche; and the Maliseets also of Algonkin stock, at Viger.

*Occupations.*—In the agricultural districts of the province the Indians engage in mixed farming. In the Gaspe peninsula the Indians find employment in the lumber camps and mills, but on the north shore of the gulf, fishing, hunting and trapping are still the principal sources of income. In the northern part of the province lumbering is the chief pursuit. One of the principal industries of the Indians of Quebec is making baskets, and many of the Indians spend the summer months at the resorts in order to dispose of the baskets, lacrosse sticks, racquets, moccasins and other articles to the tourists. Some of them, particularly in the Saguenay district, act as guides and canoe-men. The Indians of the large Caughnawaga reserve situated near Montreal are expert steel workers and find highly profitable employment when building operations are active.

*Dwellings.*—In the older settled districts of the province many of the Indians own stone, brick or frame houses of good construction, comfortable and sanitary. In the more remote districts, where hunting and trapping are still the principal occupations, the Indians necessarily live in tents during a great part of the year.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

*Agencies.*—There are three agencies in the province of New Brunswick, the Northeastern, located at Richibucto, the Northern, located at Perth, and the Southwestern, located at Fredericton.

*Tribal Origin.*—The majority of the Indians of New Brunswick belong to the Micmac race, which is of Algonkin stock. In addition to these there are some bands of Maliseets, also of Algonkin stock.

*Occupations.*—The Indians of New Brunswick are among the least progressive in the Dominion. Their farming operations are restricted mostly to the growing of potatoes for the own use. Formerly they derived a substantial income from hunting and trapping, but in later years this has dwindled to an almost negligible amount owing to the scarcity of fur-bearing animals. A considerable number find employment in the lumber camps and others as day labourers. In the southern part of the province the Indians are engaged commercially in the manufacture and sale of Indian wares.

*Dwellings.*—The dwellings of the Indians in New Brunswick for the most part are small, of poor construction and indifferently kept. In recent years, however, the department has been endeavouring to improve the situation, both by assisting in the repair of existing houses and, in some cases, providing new ones.

## NOVA SCOTIA

*Agencies.*—There are nineteen Indian agencies in the province of Nova Scotia, namely: Yarmouth, Digby, Shelburne, Lunenburg, Annapolis, Kings, Queens, Windsor, Shubenacadie, Halifax, Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish-Guysboro, Richmond, Inverness, Victoria, Sydney and Eskasoni.

*Tribal Origin.*—The Indians of Nova Scotia are of Algonkin stock, and bear the distinctive name of Micmac.

*Occupations.*—They follow various occupations, but, as a rule, do not confine themselves to any particular one. Many of them are engaged in farming. Those living near industrial centres sometimes work as day labourers. Hunting, trapping, and acting as guides for sportsmen are favourite occupations, more especially with Indians of middle age. Basket-making and the manufacture of fancy moccasins, etc., are confined mostly to women. A profitable employment among Indians in some parts of Nova Scotia is the manufacture of hockey sticks.

*Dwellings.*—With very few exceptions, Indians in Nova Scotia occupy houses of frame construction, well finished on the outside, but unfinished inside. Every settlement, however, has a few comfortable dwellings well finished throughout. Other buildings owned by Indians—barns and storehouses—are mostly of frame construction also.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

*Agency.*—One agency is sufficient for the purposes of the department in this province. It is located at Grand River.

*Tribal Origin.*—The Indians of this province all belong to the Micmac tribe, which is of Algonkin stock.

*Occupations.*—But few of the Indians of Prince Edward Island are farmers. The principal industries are basket-making and fishing.

*Dwellings.*—The Indians live in small frame houses.

#### MANITOBA

*Agencies.*—The following agencies are included in the province of Manitoba: Birtle, Clandeboye, Fisher River, Griswold, Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah, Norway House, Pas, Fort Churchill and York Factory.

*Tribal Origin.*—The majority of the Indians of Manitoba belong to the Ojibwa race, which is of Algonkin stock. Bands of Swampy Crees are found at the Norway House and Fisher River agencies and in the York Factory district; these are also of Algonkin stock. The Indians located at the Griswold agency are Sioux; there are also Sioux at the Birtle and Portage la Prairie agencies. There is a band of Chipewyans at Fort Churchill; this tribe is of Athapascan stock.

*Occupations.*—The reserves in Manitoba suitable for extensive agriculture are mainly within the Birtle, Griswold and Portage la Prairie agencies.

In the northern agencies the chief occupations are hunting, trapping and fishing. Many of the northern Indians are expert guides and canoe-men. They are employed by sportsmen and to some extent by the transport and fur companies, although their revenue from the latter sources, which was formerly considerable, has dwindled due to the introduction of air transport and other modern facilities.

In the southern and more settled districts some of the younger people find employment as day labourers. The Indian women make needle-work, baskets, and other articles.

*Dwellings.*—In recent years the Indians have adopted more sanitary methods of living. Their houses are more comfortably furnished and of better construction than formerly. In the north the Indians live in the old-fashioned log house, but even these are being greatly improved and in some cases are being replaced by suitable frame dwellings.

## SASKATCHEWAN

*Agencies.*—The following agencies are included in the province of Saskatchewan: Battleford, Carlton, Crooked Lakes, Duck Lake, File Hills, Onion Lake, Pelly, Qu'Appelle, and Touchwood.

*Tribal Origin.*—The most numerous tribes among the Saskatchewan Indians are the Ojibwas, Swampy Crees, and Plain Crees, which all belong to the great Algonkin stock. In addition to these, Sioux Indians are found at the Crooked Lakes, Qu'Appelle and Carlton agencies, and on the Moose Woods reserve. In the Onion Lake agency there is a band of Chipewyans, who are of Athapascan stock. There are also a few Chipewyan Indians in the Ile à la Crosse district.

*Occupations.*—The principal occupations of the Indians of Saskatchewan are farming and stock-raising. The close supervision which the department has had over these Indians has greatly improved their methods of farming. Most of the Indian farmers are well provided with machinery and stock. In the outlying districts, however, hunting and trapping are still the main sources of income and will remain so until civilization encroaches upon the hunting grounds.

*Dwellings.*—The dwellings of the Indians on the reserves where farming is carried on are now mostly of frame construction. The outbuildings, however, are generally of logs. In the north most of the Indians live in log cabins and use tents and tepees in summer.

## ALBERTA

*Agencies.*—The following agencies are included in the province of Alberta: Blackfoot, Blood, Edmonton, Hobbema, Peigan, Saddle Lake, Sarcee, Stony, Lesser Slave Lake and Athabaska.

*Tribal Origin.*—The Alberta Indians are of Algonkin stock, with the exception of the Sarcees near Calgary and the Beavers and Slaves in the Lesser Slave Lake agency, who are Athapascan, the Paul's band in the Edmonton agency, who are Iroquoian, and the Stonies, who are of Siouan stock. The Algonkin Indians of Alberta are subdivided into Blackfoot Nation, comprising the Indians of the Blackfoot, Blood and Peigan agencies; Plain Crees found in the Lesser Slave Lake, Saddle Lake, Edmonton, and Hobbema agencies.

*Occupations.*—The principal occupations of the Indians of Alberta are farming and stock-raising, in which, on the whole, they are remarkably successful. Almost all the reserves in the settled districts of the province have large herds of horses and cattle, and are well provided with agricultural machinery.

In the northern parts of the province hunting and trapping are still almost the sole source of income for this district. There is practically no farming carried on and the construction of steamers on the Peace and Athabaska rivers, and of the railways to Peace River Crossing and Fort McMurray and air transportation have greatly reduced the earnings of the Indians with the trading companies and transports.

*Dwellings.*—In the southern part of the province the dwellings and farm buildings on some of the reserves are of excellent construction and quality. Almost all the reserves where extensive farming is carried on boast of up-to-date modern dwellings, comfortable and well constructed. In the northern parts of the province the majority of the Indians live in log cabins and use tents and tepees during the summer.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

*Agencies.*—The following agencies are included in the province of British Columbia: Babine, Bella Coola, Cowichan, Kamloops, Kootenay, Kwawkewlth, Lytton, New Westminster, Nicola, Okanagan, Queen Charlotte, Skeena, Stikine, Stuart Lake, Vancouver, West Coast, Williams Lake and Fort St. John, the latter agency having been established to serve the needs of the Indians of the Peace River Block.

*Tribal Origin.*—The Indians of the Bella Coola, Cowichan, Kamloops, Lytton, New Westminster, Nicola, Vancouver and Okanagan agencies belong to the Salish tribes. The Kootenay tribe is located in the agency of the same name. The Kwakiutl-Nootka tribe is located at the Kwawkewlth and West Coast agencies; the Haidas, in the Queen Charlotte Islands; the Tlingits, in the Stikine; and the Tsimshians in the Skeena agency. The Indians of the Babine, Stuart Lake and Williams Lake agencies belong to the Athapascans race.

The Indians of the Peace River Block are Athapascans, with the exception of a small group of Saulteaux and Crees at Moberly Lake who are Algonkin.

*Occupations.*—The occupations of the Indians of British Columbia vary with their habitat. The Indians situated along the coast earn their livelihood principally by fishing. Many of them own their own motor launches, nets and gear, while others are supplied by the various canneries. Many of the Indian women are employed in the canneries.

In the lower and central inland parts of the Province farming operations are carried on, and, particularly in the irrigated districts, grain, fruits of all kinds, and vegetables are raised with success and profit. A number of the Indian farmers have become well-to-do and in some instances are possessed of substantial personal estates.

In the Kootenay, Kamloops, Okanagan and New Westminster Agencies the Indians have large holdings of horses and cattle.

A considerable number of Indians, including many women are employed in the hop fields, in season, both in the south-western mainland of British Columbia and in the State of Washington. Their employers find them to be unusually patient, painstaking and regular in their picking which accounts for the special demand that exists for their services.

In the northern and remote parts of the Province the Indians still depend upon hunting, trapping and fishing for their livelihood.

*Dwellings.*—The best Indian houses in British Columbia are found on the north-west coast among the Haidas of Queen Charlotte Islands, the Tsimshians of Port Simpson, Metlakatla and Port Essington, and the Kwakiutls of Bella Bella. These Indians appear to have a natural bent for carpentry and housing architecture. They build from their own plans and without departmental assistance, either supervisory or financial, commodious bungalows, well finished inside and out, of the most modern type that would be a credit to a prosperous suburb of any large city. The Indians of the West Coast of Vancouver Island also have roomy, well-ventilated and well-kept houses, although of a less pretentious character than in the first mentioned locality.

These Indians were accustomed aboriginally to dwell in large community houses and this may account for the unusual size and height of the rooms in their modern homes.

The women of these more northerly coast villages are experienced housekeepers and maintain a high standard of neatness and cleanliness.

Strangely the Salish Indians of the southern British Columbia coast in the vicinities of the larger cities of Vancouver and Victoria and who have been in closer touch with civilization, are backward and unprogressive in their housing conditions by comparison with the north coast Indians above mentioned. Indeed the houses of the Indians of the south coast are for the most part little better than shacks and show little evidence of care or good house-keeping. There are, of course, exceptions in the case of a few progressive Indians who have good homes. The general standard, however, is low.

In the farming districts of the central and lower mainland, housing conditions among the Indians are fairly good although even here their dwellings are not to be compared with those on the north coast.

In the northern interior the Indians still dwell in primitive shacks and tepees.

#### NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

*Agencies.*—The department has now three agencies in the Northwest Territories, namely: Fort Simpson, Fort Resolution and Fort Good Hope.

*Tribal Origin.*—The principal tribes found in the Far North are the Slave, Hares, Loucheux, Sicannies, Dogribs, Yellow-knives, Chipewyans and Caribou Eaters. All these tribes are of Athapascan stock. The most northerly tribes are the Takudah, who extend to the Mackenzie Delta; and the Copper Mines, who are located along the Coppermine river. The territory occupied by these two last-named tribes is contiguous to that inhabited by the Eskimos.

*Occupations.*—These Indians depend almost entirely upon hunting and trapping for a livelihood. A few have been induced to cultivate small plots of potatoes. They own no horses or cattle, transportation being almost entirely by canoe along the great waterways, or by dogs in winter. They catch and preserve large quantities of whitefish for their own use and for consumption by their dog-trains in winter.

*Dwellings.*—These Indians live in log cabins, using tents and tepees during the summer.

#### YUKON

*Tribal Origin.*—The Forty-Mile, Blackstone, and Moosehide bands belong to the Takudah tribe. There is a band of Slavies at Lancing Creek who migrated from Fort Good Hope on the Mackenzie river; another band of Slavies, called Nahanies, is located at the headwaters of the Pelly river. All these Indians are of Athapascan stock. At Mayo, Selkirk, Little Salmon and Carmacks there are bands belonging to the tribe known as Stick Indians. Bands belonging to the Tlingit tribe are found at Whitehorse, Teslin Lake, Champagne Landing, and Carcross.

*Occupations.*—Hunting trapping and fishing are the chief occupations of the Yukon Indians. The women also derive some revenue from the sale of moccasins and curios of various kinds, while the men are expert at making toboggans and snowshoes. Practically no farming is carried on owing to climatic conditions, but some of the Indians cultivate patches of potatoes and other vegetables for their own use.

*Dwellings.*—The Indians of the Yukon live in log cabins.

#### FINANCIAL

At the close of the twelve months ended March 31, 1936, capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to \$13,810,673.68 had increased to \$13,877,863.60.

The amounts expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund were as follows: Voted by Parliament for the purposes of the department, \$4,482,255.33 and annuities by statute, \$240,105.

On March 31, 1936, the balance to the credit of the Indian Savings Account for the funding of the annuities and earnings of pupils at industrial schools was \$244,695.61. Deposits and interest during the twelve months aggregated \$42,176.22, and withdrawals, \$45,713.63.

In Part II of the Annual Report which follows will be found statistical information concerning the Indians of Canada.



Your obedient servant,

HAROLD W. MCGILL,  
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

PART II

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**TABULAR STATEMENTS**

TABLE No. 1.—RECAPITULATION.—CENSUS OF INDIANS—ARRANGED UNDER PROVINCES, 1934

	Number in Province	Religions						Under 7 years	From 7 to 16 inclusive	From 17 to 21 inclusive	From 22 to 65 inclusive	From 65 years upwards							
		Anglican	Baptist	United Church	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	Other Christian Beliefs												
<b>PROVINCES</b>																			
Alberta.....	10,900	1,607	1,440	7,718	135	1,116	1,238	1,277	1,221	601	513	2,233	2,124	259	318				
British Columbia.....	23,598	4,761	4,495	13,492	701	2,148	2,260	2,762	2,755	1,023	1,024	5,213	4,803	807	803				
Manitoba.....	12,958	4,511	52	3,881	574	3,510	239	191	1,212	1,134	1,497	1,345	851	742	2,667	2,785	322	403	
New Brunswick.....	1,734					1,734				165	173	208	193	92	89	401	333	39	41
Northwest Territories.....	3,854	632				3,222				355	428	439	408	262	183	812	888	31	48
Nova Scotia.....	2,093					2,091	1			178	177	210	235	134	117	466	427	83	66
*Ontario.....	30,631	9,995	1,170	5,530	261	10,308	714	2,653	2,012	2,046	2,618	2,576	1,868	1,857	5,898	5,923	829	842	
Prince Edward Island.....	224					224				21	27	26	29	5	10	46	48	7	5
Quebec.....	13,281	2,546		555		9,885	183	112	1,334	1,252	1,406	1,441	753	732	2,940	2,696	350	377	
Saskatchewan.....	11,878	3,904		1,111	165	5,637			1,061	1,288	1,347	1,313	1,330	575	502	2,351	2,507	289	370
Yukon.....	1,359	1,282				12		65	121	173	134	150	87	87	273	239	47	48	
Total Indian Population.....	112,510	29,238	1,233	17,012	1,000	57,833	1,838	4,366	9,950	10,255	11,890	11,683	6,251	5,856	23,300	22,773	3,063	3,327	

\*No details as to religion of 4,162 Indians available.

NOTE.—2,500 Nomadic Indians in British Columbia and 609 Nomadic Indians in Northwest Territories, formerly shown, have been omitted from this Census as they have now become absorbed in the different agencies of these provinces.

TABLE No. 2.—GRAIN, VEGETABLE AND ROOT PRODUCTION

Agencies	Wheat		Oats		Other Grains		Peas, Beans, etc.		Potatoes		Other Roots		Fodder—Tons		
	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Hay Cultivated	Hay Wild	Other Fodder
	<b>ALBERTA</b>														
Athabasca.....		2	*						16 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,165	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	25	145	20
Blackfoot.....	5,193	6,835	1,229	2,404			11	435	8	500			136	741	2,061
Blood.....	4,461	30,258	612	6,083	29	16			32	2,318				2,552	105
Edmonton.....	484	2,479	1,476	17,359	975	2,828			13	1,318	6	897	45	1,534	798
Hobbema.....	1,642	21,023	3,095	74,572	227	6,428			18	1,800	14	680	997	3,902	
Lesser Slave Lake.....	38	745	317	8,770			2	90	8					1,784	732
Peigan.....	1,320	7,161	26	268	30				18	1,872	7	208	33	350	220
Saddle Lake.....	1,053	5,230	1,208	4,083	32	616			12	564				4,206	785
Sarcee.....	545	6,792	400	5,046					3	20	15	80		575	213
Stony.....			215	150	215	*5,000								718	
Total.....	14,736	80,523	8,580	118,735	1,508	14,886	13	525	139 $\frac{1}{4}$	9,557	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,922	1,236	16,507	4,934
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>															
Babine.....			345	305					195	9,350	85	2,880	345	535	710
Bella Coola.....									40	2,475	2	100	45	700	
Cowichan.....	81	2,475	327	10,320	204	6,550			15				1,484		
Fort St. John.....									110	100	2	50		60	
Kamloops.....	170	2,700	400	9,600	30	300	45	450	33	4,400	28	1,400	2,720	210	85
Kootenay.....	127	407	490	632	17	56			33	4,499	3	110	993	601	83
Kwakwewlth.....									10	653					
Lytton.....	70	1,375	133	2,980	17	320	230	3,675	201	17,535	40	978	936	2	137
New Westminster.....	19	381	205	10,025	20	820	36	2,640	140	11,470	43	3,295	468	140	
Nicola.....	120	2,575	392	9,345	8	200	19	422	125	11,750	10	295	4,970	758	65
Okanagan.....	3,320	75,495	875	22,600	145	3,375	185	6,475	530	59,550	247	40,605	4,690	1,425	275
Queen Charlotte.....									20	730	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	40		1	
Skeena River.....			6					2	145	163	12,725	9	635	20	48
Stikine.....															
Stuart Lake.....	25		348	*800		1	*	10	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,435	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,430	334	741	341
Vancouver.....			2						355	48	15	1,045	4	4	
West Coast.....			4	10	16	*		5	145	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	810	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	135	36	46
Williams Lake.....	44	1,050	187	7,230					108	6,135	71		2,180	3,000	
Total.....	3,976	86,458	3,714	73,847	458	11,621	532	14,307	1,831	149,267	691 $\frac{1}{2}$	52,978	19,225	8,225	1,742
<b>MANITOBA</b>															
Birtle.....	303	1,345	432	8,715	204	2,830			11	1,225	6 $\frac{1}{2}$			1,947	69
Clandeboye.....	433	4,500	78	975	148	3,245			41	2,868	20	435	30	1,908	20
Fisher River.....	8	81	466	5,072	70	630			61	3,530				5,180	59
Fort Churchill.....									110	18	1,350	1	300	40	535
Griswold.....	617	1,740	245	3,395	210	1,890	11								230

\*Cut green.

TABLE No. 2.—GRAIN, VEGETABLE AND ROOT PRODUCTION—Continued

Agencies	Wheat		Oats		Other Grains		Peas, Beans, etc.		Potatoes		Other Roots		Fodder—Tons		
	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Hay Cultivated	Hay Wild	Other Fodder
	<i>MANITOBA—Concluded</i>														
Manitowah...	4		7	140	5	40			71	6,711	4	88	12	7,767	
Norway House...			18	*					85	6,609	1½	90		385	
Pas...									81	5,080				2,820	31
Portage la Prairie...	617	132	488	4,897	564	6,891			16	746	1	13	8	888	
Port Nelson...															
Total.....	1,982	7,798	1,734	23,194	1,201	15,526	11	110	384	28,110	33½	926	90	21,410	409
<i>NEW BRUNSWICK</i>															
Northern Division...			10	275	2	40	2	40	9	1,050	1½	175	30		
Northeastern Division...			101	780	17	165	6	50	51	1,350	11½	750	80	21	
Southwestern Division...							2½	19	7½	410	2½	25	3	1½	
Total.....			111	1,055	19	205	10½	109	67½	2,810	13	950	113	22½	7
<i>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES</i>															
Fort Good Hope...															
Fort Resolution...															
Fort Simpson...														58	7
Total.....														58	7
<i>NOVA SCOTIA</i>															
Annapolis...															
Antigonish and Guysboro...			4	110	2		2	8	4	278	1	31	1½		
Cape Breton (B'skasoni)...			2½	50	2	27	2	29	7	283	3	80	15	3	5
Cape Breton (Sydney)...				20				25	12	300	2	45	40	6	2
Colchester...								15	3	286		120	3	4	
Cumberland...								*	2	175		12	7		2
Digby...								*	3	75		20			
Halifax...			5½	183			1	14	1½	200		150			
Hants (Indian Brook)...			6	150				10	7	220	2½	100	25	5	
Hants (Windsor)...								20	5	300	1	50	10	5	
Inverness...			4		70					20					
Kings...			½	*									1		
Lunenburg...			3	*											
Pictou...															
Queens...															
Richmond...			3	40			2	25	13	1,090	1½	150	37	1	9
Shelburne...									4	1	50		5		
Victoria...			3	*					75	18	650	1	35	30	10
Yarmouth...										1½	50				
Total.....			31½	633	2	27	11½	258	102½	5,389	15½	948	188½	119½	40

GRAIN, ROOT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

\*Cut green.

TABLE No. 2.—GRAIN, VEGETABLE AND ROOT PRODUCTION—Concluded

Agencies	Wheat		Oats		Other Grains		Peas, Beans, etc.		Potatoes		Other Roots		Fodder—Tons		
	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Hay Cultivated	Hay Wild	Other Fodder
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>															
Battleford.....	1,360	7,160	2,223	7,838					84	1,993	75	595		3,086	495
Carlton.....	1,747	22,481	1,093	14,848	419	1,418			33	2,747				3,558	157
Crooked Lakes.....	1,756	5,855	1,514	26,740	263	6,253			40	3,230	16	720		4,025	258
Duck Lake.....	1,132	13,746	866	17,969	29	234			24	2,291				4,646	281
File Hills.....	1,037	9,280	958	19,915	40	512			17	2,000				2,798	160
Isle a la Crosse.....									109	7,830	13	560		170	
Moose Woods.....	26	327	130	2,852					4	257				859	
Onion Lake.....	724	6,283	477	6,793	15	400			34	3,275	23	675		5,197	544
Polly.....	891	4,842	1,152	34,691	36	1,039			7	1,035		250		2,261	194
Qu'Appelle.....	2,105	16,312	1,558	38,312	19	514			41	1,395				3,443	360
Touchwood.....	1,283	6,906	1,339	13,270	175	2,030			28	1,100				3,440	458
Wood Mountain Reserve.....	109	960							1	10	3	30	2		110
Total.....	12,170	94,152	11,310	183,228	996	12,400	1	10	424	27,183	129	2,808		33,482	3,017
<b>YUKON TERRITORY</b>															
Yukon.....											1½	100	1	26	
														30	

## RECAPITULATION

PROVINCES																
Alberta.....	14,736	80,523	8,580	118,735	1,508	14,886	13	525	139½	9,557	43½	1,922	1,236	16,507	4,934	
British Columbia.....	3,976	86,458	3,714	73,847	458	11,621	532	14,307	1,831	149,267	501½	52,978	19,225	8,225	1,742	
Manitoba.....	1,982	7,798	1,734	23,194	1,201	15,528	11	110	384	28,110	33½	926	90	21,410	409	
New Brunswick.....			111	1,035	19	205	10½	109	67½	2,810	13	950	113	22½	7	
Northwest Territories.....									43	980	14	523		58	7	
Nova Scotia.....		31½	633	2	27	11½	258½	102½	102½	5,389	15½	948	188½	119½	40	
Ontario.....	1,468	20,184	11,856	323,345	3,521	64,827	786	11,773	2,015	72,852	589	18,441	12,702	1,884	10,493	
Prince Edward Island.....			46	770					9	450		150	88		7	
Quebec.....	73	639	1,524	24,658	541	11,780	109½	1,009	615	17,745	78½	1,747	4,208	534	414	
Saskatchewan.....	12,170	94,152	11,310	183,228	996	12,400	1	10	424	27,183	129	2,808		33,482	3,017	
Yukon Territory.....									1½	100	1	26		30		
Total.....	34,405	289,754	38,903	749,465	8,246	131,272	1,474½	28,101½	5,631½	314,443	1,509½	81,419	37,800½	82,279	21,063	

TABLE No. 3.—LAND: PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY  
RECAPITULATION

Provinces	Total Area of Reserve (Acres)	Acres under Wood	Acres Cleared but not Cultivated	Acres under actual Cultivation	Acres Fenced	Private Property							Public Property				Engines and Machinery		
						Stone, Brick and Frame Dwellings	Other Dwellings	Outbuildings, etc.	Ploughs, Harrows, Drills, etc.	Mowers, Reapers, Binders, Threshers, etc.	Carts, Wagons, and Vehicles	Automobiles	Tools and small Implements	Churches	Council Houses	School Houses	Saw Mills		
Alberta.....	1,280,294	402,042	813,806	64,446	415,785	394	1,828	2,511	2,340	1,498	2,464	59	9,498	5	9	8	27	283	
British Columbia.....	794,952	459,024	300,830	35,008	293,572	4,276	3,089	4,237	2,836	964	2,640	445	35,697	162	50	49	14	61	141
Manitoba.....	484,300	334,305	141,133	8,862	51,682	216	2,696	1,930	850	640	1,376	43	8,118	56	12	45	1	93	44
New Brunswick.....	37,752	36,161	1,227 $\frac{1}{2}$	363 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,135	355	35	183	66	21	75	13	1,110	6	5	10	1	1	1
Northwest Territories.....	1,574	1,468	40	66	46	.....	789	172	2	.....	.....	.....	2,225	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Nova Scotia.....	19,656	16,678	2,122 $\frac{1}{2}$	855 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,414	392	95	155	100	29	116	19	967	9	3	11	.....	8	4
Ontario.....	1,021,334	876,594	85,783	58,957	119,176	2,226	2,442	6,091	4,916	1,364	4,117	445	48,379	97	38	83	9	74	122
Prince Edward Island.....	1,668	1,457	23	188	188	36	7	19	13	9	8	.....	6	1	1	1	1	5	
Quebec.....	193,721	165,307	17,415 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,998 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,283	1,361	389	2,186	612	400	1,322	94	6,683	15	5	25	.....	32	68
Saskatchewan.....	1,334,564	553,280	710,407	40,877	324,077	166	2,435	2,819	2,422	1,779	2,931	74	15,094	33	18	22	3	59	65
Yukon Territory.....	160	152	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	4	2	2	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	4	
Total.....	5,169,975	2,876,468	2,072,793	220,714	1,219,363 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,423	13,806	20,307	14,159	6,706	15,053	1,192	127,777	386	150	255	28	356	737

TABLE No. 4.— LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY: GENERAL EFFECTS  
RECAPITULATION

Provinces	Horses			Cattle				Other Stock	Poultry	General Effects					
	Stallions	Geldings and Mares	Foals	Bulls	Steers and work Oxen	Milch Cows	Young Stock			Motor and Sail Boats	Row Boats and Canoes	Rifles and Shot Guns	Steel Traps	Nets	Tents
Alberta.....	75	9,119	794	194	1,983	5,081	4,436	330	6,018	195	570	2,112	16,899	2,031	2,211
British Columbia.....	197	8,839	1,383	268	4,845	2,604	3,760	3,422	26,035	1,455	3,291	8,490	73,793	2,167	2,279
Manitoba.....	8	1,547	29	50	642	2,061	1,321	393	6,300	93	1,845	3,446	54,400	5,696	1,731
New Brunswick.....		10	.....		1	28	20	25	373	39	158	253	1,176	181	47
Northwest Territories.....	3	57	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	183	1,050	1,922	32,940	2,464	975
Nova Scotia.....		41	3	5	9	110	46	60	627	24	93	270	2,260	27	33
Ontario.....	40	2,745	284	92	622	2,853	2,677	4,663	76,793	395	3,043	5,657	91,564	4,479	2,195
Prince Edward Island.....		5	.....	.....	.....	8	10	1	97	3	9	7	60	19	.....
Quebec.....	4	488	58	118	2	1,594	631	673	6,024	61	1,077	1,706	19,742	675	879
Saskatchewan.....	14	4,937	64	98	1,297	3,865	2,734	580	15,554	43	675	2,684	39,280	1,402	2,145
Yukon Territory.....		4	.....	.....	.....	4	3	2	30	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total.....	336	27,792	2,626	820	9,401	18,208	15,638	10,167	137,851	2,492	11,820	26,637	332,114	19,141	12,497

TABLE No. 5.—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR  
RECAPITULATION

Provinces	Total Value of lands in Reserves	Value of Private Fencing	Value of Private Buildings	Value of Public Buildings Property of the Band	Value of Implements and Vehicles	Value of Live Stock and Poultry	Value of General Effects	Value of Household Effects	Total Value of Real and Personal Property	Progress during the year 1935-36		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected	Total Increase in Value
Alberta.....	16,626,924	122,175	723,902	194,524	309,742	543,295	145,863	159,960	18,826,385	11,117	17,738	28,855
British Columbia.....	13,475,236	326,990	1,776,060	535,680	420,449	760,435	1,031,540	547,710	18,924,100	22,160	59,031	81,191
Manitoba.....	2,807,832	40,035	490,450	138,433	145,355	205,976	188,990	109,925	4,126,996	1,825	3,120	4,945
New Brunswick.....	77,448	3,334	76,146	78,882	8,955	5,072	6,875	21,620	278,332	.....	1,541	1,541
Northwest Territories.....	1,578	920	57,750	50	976	3,420	279,355	76,050	420,099	1,100	7,980	9,080
Nova Scotia.....	82,610	3,643	71,770	50,325	7,250	9,416	6,663	13,135	244,812	310	3,400	3,710
Ontario.....	4,672,157	671,290	1,864,350	512,300	477,644	552,439	313,697	692,030	9,755,907	4,305	45,365	49,670
Prince Edward Island.....	1,600	305	800	1,596	1,000	950	1,200	1,700	9,151	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	1,412,735	40,440	904,940	238,686	115,030	95,575	100,200	228,500	3,136,106	4,045	9,880	13,925
Saskatchewan.....	13,804,242	133,535	616,970	71,605	373,916	435,329	234,633	190,208	15,860,438	5,915	10,240	16,155
Yukon Territory.....	8,300	300	2,000	44,000	337	860	1,500	3,500	60,797	.....	1,250	1,250
Total.....	52,970,662	1,342,987	6,585,138	1,916,081	1,860,654	2,612,767	2,310,516	2,044,338	71,643,123	50,777	159,545	210,322

TABLE No. 6.—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME

Agencies	Value of Farm Products, including Hay	Value of Beef Sold also of that used for Food	Wages Earned	Received from Land Rentals	Received from Timber	Received from Mining	Earned by Fishing	Earned by Hunting and Trapping	Earned by other Industries and Occupations	Annuities paid and interest on Indian Trust Funds	Total Income of Indians
	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<b>ALBERTA</b>											
Athabasca.....	2,790	220	1,750	.....	.....	.....	600	28,400	.....	7,660 00	41,420 00
Blackfoot.....	16,000	18,000	2,000	6,896 32	.....	318 55	1,000	34,000	119,365 11	197,579 98	.....
Blood.....	27,311	12,702	5,146	11,731 80	40	.....	2,780	.....	7,492 28	67,163 48	.....
Edmonton.....	16,884	1,148	850	400 00	.....	.....	3,430	2,930	3,896	22,944 19	52,462 19
Hobbema.....	38,697	3,695	5,811	757 50	.....	.....	415	713	2,501	15,359 68	67,949 18
Lesser Slave Lake.....	10,546	2,010	1,870	779 45	21 50	.....	1,575	16,900	785	17,737 94	52,224 89
Pagan.....	5,477	15,910	4,363	1,328 24	.....	.....	51	4,243	6,440 94	37,813 18	.....
Saddle Lake.....	21,035	3,423	6,875	.....	149 96	.....	1,760	3,070	3,425	6,904 64	46,642 60
Sarcee.....	12,555	2,956	1,203	2,777 50	.....	.....	327	.....	374	2,336 90	22,529 40
Stony.....	7,000	5,000	2,896	6,704 70	.....	919 65	.....	10,550	1,850	4,631 29	39,551 64
Total.....	158,275	65,064	32,764	31,375 51	171 86	1,238 20	7,780	66,721	51,074	210,872 97	625,336 54
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>											
Babine.....	26,000	5,000	.....	727 00	.....	.....	7,300	27,600	17,400	620 99	84,647 99
Bella Coola.....	7,475	2,300	11,500	266 40	.....	69,000	21,000	6,500	344 23	118,386 63	.....
Cowichan.....	16,100	3,400	47,000	4,418 77	964 04	29 50	14,200	.....	2,800	5,432 08	94,344 39
Fort St. John.....	10	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000	.....	1,735 42	11,045 42	.....
Kamloops.....	32,375	3,900	18,850	3,900 55	89 00	.....	.....	2,485	5,700	929 61	68,029 16
Kootenay.....	22,975	3,100	6,075	50 00	344 66	.....	700	2,150	2,300	646 62	38,341 28
Kwawkewlth.....	.....	.....	8,600	530 00	9,215 79	.....	113,790	3,085	8,900	3,428 61	147,549 40
Lytton.....	27,285	6,530	29,800	383 15	389 06	579 00	.....	2,200	110	3,816 14	71,072 35
New Westminster.....	27,775	9,710	50,600	4,609 84	1,736 15	761 55	18,100	11,075	17,900	15,985 24	158,252 78
Nicola.....	37,300	5,400	21,300	28 00	205 25	.....	.....	1,050	.....	42 05	65,320 30
Okanagan.....	70,000	19,250	21,300	5,190 58	.....	390 75	.....	2,050	3,000	1,038 82	122,220 15
Queen Charlotte.....	1,425	700	4,600	170 00	.....	40 00	26,000	500	4,000	349 87	37,784 87
Skeena River.....	22,300	1,200	5,200	190 34	166 50	94,600	16,400	13,000	2,721 69	155,778 53	.....
Stikine.....	600	.....	14,800	.....	.....	1,150	33,500	1,700	79	51,750 79	.....
Stuart Lake.....	8,050	920	1,550	37 50	.....	.....	6,380	370	1,545 63	18,853 13	.....
Vancouver.....	4,550	100	66,500	9,107 89	80 34	48 00	28,750	1,250	17,750	9,977 52	138,113 75
West Coast.....	2,305	480	15,403	67 40	1,098 15	.....	76,219	5,460	2,672	1,596 29	105,298 84
Williams Lake.....	37,100	12,150	17,100	533 05	30 95	302 40	.....	7,150	.....	95 71	74,463 01
Total.....	343,805	74,140	340,278	29,751 63	14,606 13	2,317 70	449 809	152,335	104,102	50,307 31	1,561,251 77
<b>MANITOBA</b>											
Birtle.....	9,550	1,180	5,700	148 80	.....	.....	2,500	1,200	3,433 75	23,712 55	.....
Clandeboye.....	11,555	1,580	14,500	97 00	786 25	.....	5,100	16,400	5,800	17,769 54	73,587 79
Fisher River.....	14,660	4,767	9,150	150 00	.....	.....	7,000	4,000	4,500	9,568 91	53,795 91
Fort Churchill.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	1,000	3,260 00	9,280 00	.....
Griswold.....	4,275	500	2,000	.....	.....	.....	500	1,700	374 88	9,349 88	.....
Manitowah.....	40,265	12,730	13,800	.....	.....	.....	16,000	17,600	11,600	11,210 66	124,105 66

Norway House.....	8,600	550	17,750	45 00			13,000	73,000	10,500	15,633 83	139,033 83
Pas.....	17,020	925	26,350	161 64	6 25		7,650	54,750	3,125	23,995 39	133,860 39
Portage la Prairie.....	9,869	1,100	2,200				80	4,200	1,600	8,256 49	27,453 88
Port Nelson.....			1,200					13,500			14,700 00
Total.....	115,794	23,832	92,650	602 44	792 50		49,710	191,450	41,025	93,503 45	608,859 39
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>											
Northern Division.....	225		4,500	50 00		23 05	300	100	1,300	1,064 42	7,562 47
Northeastern Division.....	5,550	110	850		14 40		825	210	430	1,117 93	9,107 38
Southwestern Division.....	750		4,900				40	715	1,900	69 95	8,374 95
Total.....	6,525	110	10,250	50 00	14 40	23 05	1,165	1,025	3,630	2,252 30	25,044 75
<b>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES</b>											
Fort Good Hope.....			2,600					3,600	80,000		4,355 00
Fort Resolution.....							2,087	61,866	2,340	9,000 00	75,293 00
Fort Simpson.....	6,842		11,980				11,555	82,900	6,820	6,170 00	126,267 00
Total.....	6,842		14,580					17,242	224,766	9,160	19,525 00
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>											
Annapolis.....	376		600				55	60	330		1,511 00
Antigonish and Guysboro.....	285	50	715				170	170	435		1,825 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni).....	970	300	700				60	200	500		2,730 00
Cape Breton (Sydney).....	1,000		185								1,185 00
Colchester.....	300		100					200	700		1,300 00
Cumberland.....	85		400					150	1,000		1,635 00
Digby.....	125						240	355	180		900 00
Halifax.....	575		1,000						1,000		2,575 00
Hants (Indian Brook).....											
Hants (Windsor).....			1,500				150	300	1,000		2,950 00
Inverness.....	1,250	90	3,100				150	160	350		5,100 00
Kings.....	100		1,500					100	400		2,100 00
Lunenburg.....	260		500			146 60	150	100	300		1,456 60
Pictou.....	300		1,200				300	35	2,500		4,335 00
Queens.....	100		1,000	15 00			200	10	700		2,025 00
Richmond.....	1,200	125	875					65	1,200		3,465 00
Shelburne.....	120		2,500				100	100	200		3,020 00
Victoria.....	600	10	20				.60	150	50		890 00
Yarmouth.....			500								500 00
Micmacs of Nova Scotia.....										1,583 96	1,583 96
Totals.....	7,646	575	16,485	15 00		146 60	1,635	2,155	10,845	1,583 96	41,086 56
<b>ONTARIO</b>											
Alnwick.....	4,500		11,500	928 50		62 20	1,000	4,500	2,000	10,279 49	34,770 19
Cape Croker.....	5,450	954	8,500	130 00			2,750	101	1,600	21,863 23	41,348 23
Caradoc.....	29,500	1,975	25,600	1,577 50			165	1,000	4,525	3,419 04	67,761 54
Chapleau.....	876		6,000		102 00			5,000		2,891 18	13,368 18
Christian Island.....	1,100	68	2,100				1,200			14,654 48	19,112 48

TABLE No. 6.—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—Concluded

Agencies	Value of Farm Products, including Hay	Value of Beef Sold also of that used for Food	Wages Earned	Received from Land Rentals	Received from Timber	Received from Mining	Earned by Fishing	by Hunting and Trapping	Earned by other Industries and Occupations	Annuities paid and interest on Indian Trust Funds	Total Income of Indians
	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<b>ONTARIO—Concluded</b>											
Fort Frances.....	5,150	.....	16,000	3,106 97	1,641 95	1,358 45	13,000	16,500	11,700	14,567 80	83,025 17
Georgina Island.....	730	200	5,000	.....	45 00	.....	700	100	200	3,483 51	10,413 51
Golden Lake.....	500	50	500	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	14 29	1,359 29	.....
Gore Bay.....	7,200	625	9,600	.....	350 28	.....	800	850	435	9,986 22	29,846 50
James Bay.....	1,500	.....	13,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000	184,000	2,500	21 25	203,021 25
Kenora.....	4,900	.....	10,000	250 00	4,897 35	490 00	77,000	49,950	19,980	25,749 29	193,216 64
Manitowaning.....	19,255	5,320	24,530	80 00	2,752 94	314 00	3,260	4,840	6,300	25,400 55	92,112 49
Moravian.....	3,209	100	1,200	252 50	.....	.....	60,000	100	225	5,747 81	70,834 31
New Credit.....	14,000	900	3,500	1,812 50	.....	.....	200	.....	4,764 19	25,176 69	.....
Parry Sound.....	1,500	.....	1,430	170 00	2,211 65	5 44	.....	.....	17,369 44	22,686 53	.....
Port Arthur.....	3,700	375	25,830	383 33	5,302 00	.....	4,160	6,770	4,610	17,107 44	68,297 77
Rama.....	2,112	91	2,500	89 50	41 70	.....	250	1,000	3,500	7,943 67	17,527 87
Rice Lake.....	9,300	850	29,000	270 00	.....	.....	8,600	12,000	8,251 06	68,271 06	.....
Sarnia.....	3,000	1,300	7,000	120 00	17 95	393 16	400	250	2,000	17,652 11	32,133 22
Saugeen.....	6,000	400	3,000	287 00	16 00	.....	45	600	2,800	15,826 17	28,974 17
Sault Ste. Marie.....	15,700	1,600	7,200	100 00	429 02	86 90	3,500	1,600	2,000	12,975 56	45,195 48
Savanne.....	2,550	.....	15,100	.....	1,477 95	10 00	104,000	75,500	18,200	6,520 00	223,357 95
Scugog.....	.....	350	.....	797 50	.....	.....	80	450	475	1,240 81	3,303 31
Six Nations.....	89,000	2,500	20,000	1,564 83	23 65	.....	.....	1,000	10,000	42,674 78	166,763 26
Sturgeon Falls.....	2,700	200	3,400	.....	.....	.....	500	5,600	5,050	60,395 56	78,045 56
Thessalon.....	10,750	900	22,000	66 00	931 65	47 05	600	4,025	6,600	6,984 34	52,904 04
Tyendinaga.....	76,500	2,700	30,000	5,220 17	.....	.....	2,000	200	3,000	5,203 36	124,823 53
Walpole Island.....	25,700	1,600	40,000	736 00	240 64	.....	3,500	2,000	18,000	3,133 27	94,959 91
District of Patricia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,464 00	16,464 00	42 18
Georgian Bay Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	42 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	346,381	22,698	342,840	18,079 46	20,496 73	2,767 20	280,910	374,986	137,760	382,787 90	1,929,706 29
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.....</b>											
<b>QUEBEC</b>											
Bécancour.....	335	90	60	.....	.....	.....	12	40	.....	315 14	852 14
Bersimis.....	450	150	1,300	200 00	4,725 48	.....	300	4,200	500	6,051 87	17,877 15
Cacouna.....	1,759	.....	6,500	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	485 02	8,769 02	.....
Caughnawaga.....	12,350	3,900	46,000	7,699 74	.....	1 00	383	120	1,100	814 70	72,335 44
Jeune Lorette.....	.....	.....	17,000	.....	.....	.....	800	8,500	710 61	27,010 61	.....
Maniwaki.....	4,800	350	14,000	41 00	538 49	.....	133	4,800	1,252	4,099 34	30,013 83
Maria.....	600	30	800	.....	.....	.....	100	20	300	.....	1,850 00
Mingan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	4,000 00	.....
Oka.....	4,000	590	540	16 00	779 57	.....	67	42	166	423 16	6,623 73
Pierreville.....	2,000	400	2,000	165 00	.....	.....	.....	200	700	304 57	5,789 57
Pointe Bleue.....	10,200	525	10,225	101 00	56 02	.....	1,180	29,700	2,850	602 53	55,439 55
Restigouche.....	8,500	200	3,000	285 00	698 79	.....	150	.....	300	237 48	13,371 27
Seven Islands.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	20,000	500	.....	.....	21,100 00

St. Regis.....	23,475	1,760	8,760	447 50		5 00	1,225	565	9,000	2,992 96	48,225 46
Timiskaming.....	1,100	175	4,000	75 00			50	1,000		2,569 00	8,974 00
Total.....	69,569	8,170	114,785	9,030 24	6,823 35	6 00	3,567	65,487	25,168	19,606 18	322,211 77
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>											
Battleford.....	27,170	6,750	7,650	1,401 66	40 00		7,100	6,500	2,350	18,406 92	77,368 58
Carlton.....	25,417	6,523	7,845	125 00			150	5,150	2,600	22,792 36	70,607 36
Crooked Lakes.....	24,088	6,515	1,140	1,058 62				355		29,234 78	62,391 40
Duck Lake.....	38,001	8,031	5,744	50 00	107 19			455	3,630	13,697	9,397 19
File Hills.....	20,618		1,700								79,112 38
Ish a la Crosse.....	9,190	190	5,825					138,200	173,260		25,497 48
Moose Woods.....	5,257	945	500					100	200	550	326,665 00
Onion Lake.....	27,494	7,102	3,100	60 00				6,100	3,000	4,050	7,552 00
Pelly.....	18,945	2,450	450	1,099 00					900	200	6,756 80
Qu'Appelle.....	35,787	6,016	2,740	140 75				300	385	575	36,108 26
Touchwood.....	14,362	3,611	6,795	53 15					10,600	2,221	23,533 74
Wood Mountain Reserve.....	392	330	285								69,487 49
Total.....	246,721	48,468	43,774	3,988 18	147 19			152,405	203,990	26,243	144,713 08
<b>YUKON TERRITORY</b>											
Yukon.....	2,228	498	4,048								870,449 45
											6,774 00
<b>RECAPITULATION</b>											
Alberta.....	158,275	65,084	32,764	31,375 51	171 86	1,238 20	7,780	66,721	51,074	210,872 97	625,336 54
British Columbia.....	343,605	74,140	340,278	29,751 63	14,606 13	2,317 70	449,809	152,335	104,102	50,307 31	1,561,251 77
Manitoba.....	115,794	23,332	92,650	602 44	792 50		49,710	191,450	41,025	93,503 45	608,859 39
New Brunswick.....	6,525	110	10,250	50 00	14 40	23 05	1,165	1,025	3,630	2,252 30	25,044 75
Northwest Territories.....	6,842		14,580					17,242	224,766	9,180	19,525 00
Nova Scotia.....	7,646	575	16,485	15 00			146 00	1,635	2,155	10,845	292,115 00
Ontario.....	346,381	22,698	342,840	18,079 46	20,496 73	2,767 20	280,910	374,986	137,760	382,787 90	1,029,706 29
Prince Edward Island.....	948	150	1,200					400	175	400	3,273 00
Quebec.....	69,569	8,170	114,785	9,030 24	6,823 35	6 00	3,567	65,487	25,168	19,606 18	322,211 77
Saskatchewan.....	246,721	48,468	43,774	3,988 18	147 19			152,405	203,990	26,243	144,713 08
Yukon Territory.....	2,228	498	4,048								870,449 45
Total.....	1,304,534	243,205	1,013,654	92,892 46	43,052 16	6,498 75	964,623	1,283,090	409,407	925,152 15	6,286,108 52

## SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT of Indian day schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1936

SCHOOL STATEMENT

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Caughnawaga Bush.....	Caughnawaga.....	Caughnawaga.....	Mrs. M. K. Phillips.....	10	10	10	15	4	6	5	1	4		
Caughnawaga St. Isidore.....	" .....	" .....	Miss M. Stacey.....	10	12	22	18	5	4	3	2	8		
			Sister M. Cleophas.....											
			Sister M. Leander.....											
			Miss A. Snow.....											
			Sister M. George.....											
			Sister M. Rose.....											
			Miss T. Jacobs.....											
			Sister M. Sebastia.....											
			Sister M. Gertrude.....											
			Sister M. Jeanne.....											
			Sister M. John.....											
			Sister M. Alma.....											
			Sister M. Mechtilde.....											
			Sister M. Leocadie.....											
			Sister M. Florina.....											
			Sister M. Anysie.....											
			Sister M. Laurence.....											
			Miss N. L. Kenner.....	22	21	43	33	13	5	11	6	2	3	3
			Miss V. Daly.....											
			Sister St. Rene.....	35	25	60	52	19	9	13	11	8		
			Sister St. Vincent-Ferrier.....											
Maria.....	Maria.....	Maria.....	Miss D. Gideon.....	28	16	42	32	21	3	9	9			
Congo Bridge.....	Congo Bridge.....	Maniwaki.....	Miss R. Somers.....	5	18	23	15	13	5		2			3
Maniwaki.....	" .....	" .....	Miss F. White.....	12	32	44	29	15	6	3	12	8		
Oka Country.....	Oka.....	Oka.....	Mr. A. E. Smith.....	18	18	36	21	20	6	3	4	1	2	
Oka Village.....	" .....	" .....	Mrs. B. Tupper.....	10	26	36	23	9	6	5	4	3	9	
St. Frances C.E.....	Pierreville.....	Pierreville.....	Mr. A. Emmett.....	5	6	11	9	5	3		1	2		
St. Frances R.C.....	" .....	" .....	Sister M. Josephine.....											
Pointe Bleue.....	Pointe Bleue.....	Pointe Bleue.....	Sister St. Rene.....	34	34	68	63	13	22	10	10	3	6	4
			Sister Rose de la Croix.....											
			Sister M. du Carmel.....	44	38	82	73	28	28	20		6		
			Sister Henri-Suzo.....											
			Sister M. of St. John the Baptist.....											
Restigouche.....	Restigouche.....	Restigouche.....	Sister M. of St. Bridget.....	75	53	128	100	44	15	21	9	13	10	16
			Sister M. of St. Peter.....											
Chenail.....	St. Regis.....	St. Regis.....	Miss U. Billings.....	8	22	30	22	12	8			10		
Chetclain.....	" .....	" .....	Miss G. Legarde.....	10	11	21	9	3	8	2	4			
(2) Cornwall Island East.....	" .....	" .....	Mr. C. Chisholm.....	17	25	42	36	7	22	5	1	7		
Cornwall Island West.....	" .....	" .....	Miss E. Peters.....	15	13	28	21	4	2	2		7	10	3
St. Regis Island.....	" .....	" .....	Miss H. Fitzpatrick.....	6	12	18	12	5	6	3		4		
St. Regis Village.....	" .....	" .....	Miss M. McDonald.....	32	32	64	53	30	7	8	7	4	5	1
			Miss H. C. McRae.....											2
Brennan's Lake.....	At Brennan's Lake.....	Timiskaming.....	Mr. L. McMahon, B.A.....	5	3	8	7	1	2	2	2	1		
Hunter's Point.....	At Hunter's Point.....	" .....	Miss C. Nephin.....	9	4	13	9	1	2	6	2	1		1
Long Point.....	At Long Point.....	" .....	Mrs. J. D. McLaren.....	20	18	38	18	13	11	1	7	6		
Timiskaming.....	Timiskaming.....	" .....	Sister John of Eucharist.....	20	9	29	23	5	6	9	9			
(1) Waswanipi.....	At Waswanipi.....	" .....	Mr. S. R. Iserhoff.....	22	39	61	30	59	1	1				
(1) Fort George.....	At Fort George.....	James Bay.....	Miss B. A. Nesbitt.....	2	2	4	2	2			1	1		
(1) Rupert's House.....	At Rupert's House.....	" .....	Mr. G. Morrow.....	34	31	65	16	55	5	3	2			
(1) Manouan.....	At Manouan.....	Outside Treaty.....	Miss U. Bordeleau.....	33	21	54	48	47	4	3				
(1) Obedjiwan.....	At Obedjiwan.....	" .....	Miss O. Richard.....											
(1) Weymontaohing.....	At Weymontaohing.....	" .....	Miss L. Dion.....	25	21		36	22	24					
			Miss J. Lafrance.....											
			Miss M. Alie.....	11	14	25	15	13	5	5	1	1		
			Miss B. Bruyere.....											
Total, Quebec.....				800	790	1,590	1,214	672	242	216	171	148	77	37
													23	4

(1) Seasonal school only.

(2) New school opened Feb. 10, 1936.

## SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT of Indian day schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1936—Continued

School	Reserve	Agency	Teacher	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Grades								
				Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
<b>ONTARIO</b>																
Ahnwick.....	Ahnwick.....	Ahnwick.....	Miss D. Atkinson.....	26	20	46	29	28	4	9	3	3	3	1	1	
Cape Croker.....	Cape Croker.....	Cape Croker.....	Miss S. J. Burke.....	24	25	49	37	13	12	2	13	2	5	1	3	
Port Elgin.....	".....	".....	Mrs. S. M. Bell.....	11	14	25	17	16	5	2	2	2	2	1	1	
Sidney Bay.....	".....	".....	Miss G. Edington.....	7	8	15	10	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	
Back Settlement.....	Caradoc.....	Caradoc.....	Miss H. M. Howe.....	22	13	35	23	7	6	5	3	9	3	2	2	
Bear Creek.....	".....	".....	Miss M. Stiltz.....	11	7	18	12	4	2	2	1	2	4	2	1	
Muncey.....	".....	".....	Miss B. Comfort.....	9	6	15	11	4	3	2	3	1	2	1	1	
Oneida No. 2.....	Oneida.....	".....	Mr. V. H. Morris.....	22	18	40	24	20	5	3	4	2	3	1	2	
Oneida No. 3.....	".....	".....	Mr. G. A. Rumble.....	20	21	41	21	21	5	7	4	4	4	2	2	
River Settlement.....	Caradoc.....	".....	Miss M. H. Eovy.....	18	13	31	20	8	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	
Christian Island R.C.	Christian Island.....	Christian Island.....	Miss M. M. O'Toole.....	17	14	31	25	5	5	4	4	4	4	2	1	
Christian Island U.C.	".....	".....	Mr. H. S. Rawlings.....	26	24	50	41	25	5	8	3	5	2	2	2	
Manitou Rapids.....	Manitou Rapids.....	Fort Frances.....	Miss M. Nesbitt.....	20	12	32	15	12	6	4	4	2	3	1	1	
Gull Bay.....	Gull Bay.....	Fort William.....	Miss A. Herrem.....	14	11	25	16	13	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	
Lake Helen.....	At Lake Helen.....	".....	Miss D. Ross.....	10	12	22	13	15	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	
(2) McIntyre Bay.....	Grand Bay.....	".....	Mr. G. W. Vesey.....	8	17	25	16	11	4	4	4	6	6	1	1	
Mission Bay.....	Fort William.....	".....	Miss S. A. Fex.....	9	11	20	15	2	5	1	3	1	5	3	1	
Mobert.....	".....	".....	Miss C. Troy.....	14	19	33	13	11	8	6	1	7	7	4	1	
Pic.....	".....	".....	Mrs. S. A. Frudhomme.....	9	21	30	17	21	3	4	2	2	2	1	1	
Whitesand.....	Whitesand.....	".....	Mrs. M. H. Reed.....	13	6	19	17	8	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	
Batchawana Bay.....	Batchawana Bay.....	Garden River.....	Mr. N. Van Hatten.....	14	13	27	24	9	2	5	3	3	6	1	1	
Garden River C.E.	Garden River.....	".....	Miss E. M. Robicheau.....	7	11	18	14	8	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	
Garden River R.C.	".....	".....	Miss A. Davies.....	30	39	69	46	28	....	17	....	10	8	5	....	1
Goulais Bay.....	Goulais Bay.....	".....	Miss C. O'Driscoll.....	12	18	30	19	13	2	3	3	4	2	2	3	
Georgina Island.....	Georgina Island.....	Georgina Island.....	Miss L. Gattie.....	13	5	18	13	7	4	1	2	2	1	1	1	
Golden Lake.....	Golden Lake.....	Golden Lake.....	Miss M. I. Cazaly.....	24	18	42	28	10	10	5	8	9	5	2	2	
Sheshgwaning R.C.	Sheshgwaning.....	Gore Bay.....	Miss J. Currier.....	8	9	17	12	8	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	
West Bay.....	".....	".....	Miss V. LaVictoire.....	29	21	50	31	23	10	5	6	5	1	1	1	
Whitefish Bay.....	Whitefish Bay.....	Kenora.....	Miss M. Wrinn.....	15	10	25	20	8	5	7	5	5	5	2	1	
Birch Island.....	Whitefish River.....	Manitowaning.....	Mr. A. Lafleche.....	10	16	26	20	9	5	4	2	3	2	1	1	
Buzwah.....	".....	".....	Miss M. Clarke.....	21	14	35	18	24	5	4	3	2	2	1	1	
Kaboni.....	".....	".....	Miss C. Wakegiigjig.....	8	8	16	12	7	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	
Sheguindah C.E.	Sheguindah.....	".....	Miss M. Byrne.....	4	6	10	7	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	
Sheguindah R.C.	".....	".....	Mrs. A. J. Abbott.....	5	6	11	7	2	2	3	2	4	4	2	1	
Sucker Creek.....	".....	".....	Miss E. C. Lapointe.....	6	9	15	9	3	1	1	2	4	3	1	1	
Whitefish Lake.....	Whitefish Lake.....	".....	Miss B. Willis.....	5	8	13	10	1	2	3	4	3	3	2	2	
Wikwemikong.....	".....	".....	Miss M. Wabegijig.....	40	45	85	56	30	13	12	8	10	7	3	2	
Moraviantown.....	Moravian.....	Moravian.....	Miss J. Goody.....	13	26	39	25	5	14	....	5	6	2	2	5	
New Credit.....	New Credit.....	Rev. J. A. Ward.....	Mr. L. Knight.....	24	18	42	31	5	7	8	11	4	3	2	2	
Dokis.....	".....	Sturgeon Falls.....	Miss L. Addey.....	11	21	32	20	13	8	8	3	....	2	2	2	
Garden Village.....	".....	".....	Miss E. Cox.....	18	22	40	25	29	5	....	4	4	2	2	2	
(1) Temogami.....	At Temogami.....	".....	Mrs. M. Thibault.....	8	15	23	16	7	8	6	2	2	1	1	1	
Gibson.....	Wattha.....	Parry Sound.....	Mrs. C. O. Sommer.....	15	12	27	19	10	....	2	3	3	4	3	2	

SCHOOL STATEMENT

Lower French River.....	Lower French River.....	" .....	Mr. A. B. Carruthers.....	6	11	17	7	10	2	1	2	1	1
Maganetawan.....	Maganetawan.....	" .....	Miss G. E. O'Meara.....	9	5	14	10	2	4	2	2	1	1
Moose Deer Point.....	At Moose Deer Point.....	" .....	Miss E. Donald.....	7	5	12	11	3	1	2	2	4	1
Ryerson.....	Parry Island.....	" .....	Miss A. McArthur.....	21	17	38	25	17	6	1	4	8	2
Shawanaga.....	Shawanaga.....	" .....	Mrs. E. English.....	17	10	27	15	6	4	5	6	6	
Rama.....	Rama.....	" .....	Miss G. Sverdfeger.....	27	27	54	44	6	8	8	9	12	3
Mud Lake.....	Mud Lake.....	" .....	Miss M. Smith.....	26	39	65	53	10	10	4	11	8	8
Kettle Point.....	Kettle Point.....	" .....	Mr. W. G. Rome.....	26	39	65	53	10	10	4	11	8	8
St. Clair.....	St. Clair.....	" .....	Miss B. V. Long.....	13	22	35	17	22	4	5	3	1	
Stoney Point.....	Stoney Point.....	" .....	Mr. G. Dill.....	12	14	26	15	8	10	6	1	1	
French Bay.....	Saugeen.....	" .....	Mr. W. E. Windover.....	6	5	11	6	4	2	1	1	2	1
Saugeen.....	Saugeen.....	" .....	Miss M. E. Anderson.....	7	8	15	12	3	6	4	2		
Scotch Settlement.....	" .....	" .....	Mr. K. B. McPherson.....	15	8	23	16	6	5	4	1		1.
Six Nations No. 1.....	Six Nations.....	" .....	Mr. W. M. Knechtel.....	15	14	29	22	13	5	5	5	1	
Six Nations No. 2.....	" .....	" .....	Mr. M. J. McIver.....	24	22	46	32	9	5	5	5	3	
Six Nations No. 3.....	" .....	" .....	Miss J. L. Jamieson.....	41	27	68	50	7	10	23	28		
Six Nations No. 4.....	" .....	" .....	Miss V. Davis.....	39	18	57	36	15	13	4	19	2	4..
Six Nations No. 5.....	" .....	" .....	Miss N. Jamieson.....	22	12	34	23	6	10	8	12	5	3..
Six Nations No. 6.....	" .....	" .....	Mr. D. T. Green.....	22	12	34	21	7	8	3	10	1	3
Six Nations No. 7.....	" .....	" .....	Miss M. Hill.....	26	27	53	31	21	11	4	2	6	5
Six Nations No. 8.....	" .....	" .....	Miss E. Monture.....	30	26	56	38	21	7	5	6	3	5
Six Nations No. 9.....	" .....	" .....	Miss H. Miller.....	22	20	42	27	12	5	6	9	3	5
Six Nations No. 10.....	" .....	" .....	Mr. O. Smith.....	26	27	53	34	12	9	3	6	4	9
Six Nations No. 11.....	" .....	" .....	Miss Mina Hill.....	27	21	48	31	10	9	13	5	5	3
Mississauga River.....	Mississauga.....	" .....	Mr. W. Taylor.....	31	37	68	43	33	11	7	8	5	4
(1) Sagamook.....	Spanish River.....	" .....	Mr. R. Green.....	17	26	43	26	24	4	6	5	1	3
Serpent River.....	Kenabutche.....	" .....	Miss M. MacNulty.....	17	11	28	22	25	3				
Spanish River Protestant.....	Spanish River.....	" .....	Miss H. Kelly.....	16	14	30	18	7	6	5	6		
Albany River.....	At Albany River.....	" .....	Miss A. Bush.....	4	8	12	6	3	2	1	4	1	1
(1) Cat Lake.....	At Cat Lake.....	" .....	Miss H. Crooks.....	28	15	43	12	26	13	4			
English River.....	At English River.....	" .....	Rev. R. A. Joselyn.....	14	14	28	19	24	4				
Fort Hope.....	At Fort Hope.....	" .....	Mr. L. A. Martin.....	16	15	31	19	13	8	5			
Moose Fort.....	At Moose Fort.....	" .....	Mr. N. Clarke.....	8	9	17	6	16	1				
(1) Trout Lake.....	At Trout Lake.....	" .....	Rev. D. Macdonald.....	18	32	50	18	42	2	1	2	2	
Tyendinaga Central.....	Tyendinaga.....	" .....	Miss A. A. Westgate.....	60	30	140	59	140					
Tyendinaga Eastern.....	Tyendinaga.....	" .....	Rev. L. Garrett.....	13	13	26	15	7	5	1	6	3	2..
Tyendinaga Mission.....	" .....	" .....	Miss L. M. Bell.....	18	25	43	25	14	8	5	3	2	1..
Tyendinaga Western.....	Walpole Island.....	" .....	Miss N. H. Stoddart.....	14	23	37	22	9	13	3	3	6	2
Walpole Island No. 1.....	Walpole Island.....	" .....	Miss L. Brant.....	13	10	23	14	12	4	4	3		
Walpole Island No. 2.....	" .....	" .....	Mr. L. Claus.....	38	31	69	46	33	18	6	3	5	4
Total, Ontario.....	" .....	" .....	Mrs. J. W. Daley.....	16	17	38	22	14	9	5	5		
<b>MANITOBA</b>													
Berens River R.C.....	Berens River.....	Clandeboye.....	Rev. F. Leach, O.M.I.....	17	9	26	18	5	4	8	8	1.	
Berens River U.C.....	" .....	" .....	Mr. C. D. Street.....	30	24	54	27	18	11	9	7	4	2..
Black River.....	Black River.....	" .....	Mr. G. Slater.....	9	9	18	9	5	3	5	3		
Bloodvein River.....	Bloodvein.....	" .....	Mr. B. Guimond.....	11	12	23	13	10	9	4			
Brokenhead.....	Brokenhead.....	" .....	Mr. G. E. Sage.....	16	11	27	14	10	4	4	3	5	1
Fort Alexander Upper.....	Fort Alexander.....	" .....	Mrs. C. R. Harbord.....	16	19	35	16	26	2	3	1	3	
Grand Rapids.....	Grand Rapids.....	" .....	Rev. G. M. Armstrong, B.A.....	16	11	27	18	3	2	4	5	3	
Hollowwater River.....	Hollowwater River.....	" .....	Mr. R. C. Marsh.....	11	16	27	15	10	3	8	3	1	2

(1) Seasonal school only.

(2) Formerly known as "Grand Bay".

(4) Reopened Jan. 1, 1936.

## SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT of Indian day schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1936—Continued

School	Reserve	Agency	Teacher	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Grades								
				Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
<b>MANITOBA—Concluded</b>																
Little Grand Rapids R.C.	Little Grand Rapids	Clandeboye	Mr. A. Guimond.....	11	12	23	13	15	8	2	3	1				
Little Grand Rapids U.C.	"		Mr. L. L. Schuetze.....	28	14	42	23	22	14	2	3	1				
Pekangekum.....	"		Mr. R. Schuetze.....	13	14	27	16	23	4							
Poplar River.....	"		Mrs. D. M. Baird.....	11	20	31	12	12	12	3	3	1				
Fisher River.....	Fisher River		Mr. W. G. Tong.....	32	27	59	31	25	5	5	4	9	5	5	1	
Jackhead.....	Jackhead		Miss M. Stevens.....													
Peguis Centre.....	Peguis		Mrs. C. R. McKenzie.....	13	10	23	12	8	11	4						
Peguis North.....	"		Miss J. Wright.....	12	20	32	17	5	4		6	3	4			
Peguis South.....	"		Miss A. Eaton.....	11	11	22	11	10	2	4		4	2			
Oak River Sion.....	Oak River	Griswold	Miss A. C. E. Field.....	20	18	38	20	13	6	6	3	9	1			
Ebb and Flow Lake.....	Ebb and Flow	Manitowapanh	Miss W. H. Stapleton.....	5	9	14	6	11	2	1						
Fairford.....	Fairford		Mr. A. G. Taggart.....	10	5	15	9	6	5		3	1				
Lake Manitoba.....	Lake Manitoba	"	Miss I. G. Fairservice.....	15	32	47	34	28	9		8	2				
Lake St. Martin.....	Lake St. Martin		Miss N. Skaftheld.....													
Little Saskatchewan.....	"		Sister Clara.....	13	12	25	15	14	2	2	6		1			
Shoal River.....	Shoal River		Sister Cecilia.....													
Waterhen River.....	Waterhen	"	Mr. S. Waller.....	21	24	45	20	32	5	8						
(1) Churchill.....	At Fort Churchill	Norway House	Mr. A. Wheadon.....	17	14	31	12	21	3	6	1					
Cross Lake R.C.....	Cross Lake	"	Rev. C. E. Cooke.....	29	15	44	24	39	1	3	1					
Cross Lake U.C.....	"		Mrs. C. E. Cooke.....													
(1) God's Lake R.C.....	God's Lake	"	Sister P. Fuller.....	8	4	12	9	2	1	2	3	1	3			
(1) God's Lake U.C.....	"		Rev. L. F. Rowe.....	51	23	74	70	32	42							
Island Lake R.C.....	Island Lake	"	Sister St. Luc.....	21	25	46	21	33	11	2						
Island Lake U.C.....	"		Miss C. Shoup.....	10	20	30	14	27	3							
Jack River R.C.....	Norway House	"	Bro. J. Cordeau.....	12	13	25	11	22	3							
Oxford House.....	At Oxford House	"	Rev. K. S. Armstrong, M.A.....	12	11	23	17	16	7							
Rossville.....	Norway House	"	Mr. A. Gauthier.....	39	37	76	30	31	16	18	3	8				
York Factory.....	At York Factory	"	Mr. C. Northcott.....	35	28	63	19	59	1	1	2					
Big Eddy.....	Pas.	Pas.	Sister Morin.....	5	5	10	4	7	1	2						
Chemawawin.....	Chemawawin	"	Mrs. A. M. Scoates.....	11	17	28	14	22	4		2					
Nelson House R.C.....	Nelson House	"	Miss E. Smith-Windsor.....	11	11	22	13	15		3	4					
Nelson House U.C.....	"		Mr. F. E. Goldring.....	9	13	22	9	20	1	1						
Pas.....	Pas.		Miss E. McKay.....	12	9	21	14	15	3	1	1	1				
Pine Bluff.....	Pine Bluff	"	Mr. H. Priestley-Barrett.....	17	10	27	19	14	8	2	3					
Red Earth.....	Red Earth	"	Mr. R. Lauze.....	8	10	18	12	8	3	5		2				
Shoal Lake.....	Shoal Lake	"	Miss I. Bell.....	9	10	19	13	10	7							
Split Lake.....	Split Lake		Miss A. Wright.....	17	10	27	17	17	3	2	3	2				
Swan Lake.....	Swan Lake	Portage la Prairie	Mr. P. Sicotte.....	6	5	11	9	4		2	3	2				
Total, Manitoba.....			Rev. J. L. Lowe.....	17	11	28	24	12	7	3	4	1	1			
(1) Seasonal school only.			Miss I. M. Faithfull.....	9	6	15	14	3		2	3	7				
			Rev. G. C. Cowley.....	18	19	37	15	37								
			Rev. J. E. Cooper.....	14	13	27	12	16	5	3	1	1				
				738	678	1,416	785	808	258	142	77	85	30	13	3	

SCHOOL STATEMENT

<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		
Little Pines.....	Little Pines.....	Battleford.....
Red Pheasant.....	Red Pheasant.....	".....
Thunderchild.....	Thunderchild.....	".....
Ahtahkakoops.....	Ahtahkakoops.....	Carlton.....
Big River.....	Big River.....	".....
Little Red River.....	Little Red River.....	".....
Mistawasis.....	Mistawasis.....	".....
Montreal Lake.....	Montreal Lake.....	".....
Sturgeon Lake.....	Wm. Twatt's.....	".....
White Bear's.....	White Bear's.....	Crooked Lakes.....
Fort-a-la-Corne South.....	James Smith.....	Duck Lake.....
James Smith.....	John Smith.....	".....
John Smith.....	John Smith.....	Moose Woods.....
Whitecap Sioux.....	Moose Woods.....	Onion Lake.....
Big Island Lake.....	Bighead.....	".....
Frog Lake.....	Frog Lake.....	".....
Long Lake.....	Keechewin's.....	".....
Ministikwan.....	Ministikwan.....	Pelly.....
Cote's.....	Cote's.....	".....
Key's.....	Key's.....	".....
Assiniboine.....	Assiniboine.....	Qu'Appelle.....
Day Star's.....	Day Star's.....	Touchwood.....
Fishing Lake.....	Fishing Lake.....	".....
(1) Stanley.....	Stanley.....	Treaty No. 10.....
Total, Saskatchewan.....		
<b>ALBERTA</b>		
Morley.....	Morley.....	Morley.....
Sarcee.....	Sarcee.....	".....
Total, Alberta.....		
<b>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES</b>		
Fort Smith.....	At Fort Smith.....	Athabasca.....
(1) Fort McPherson.....	At Fort McPherson.....	Fort Simpson.....
Fort Simpson.....	At Fort Simpson.....	".....
(1) St. David's Mission.....	At St. David's Mission.....	".....
Total, Northwest Territories.....		
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		
Fort Babine.....	Fort Babine.....	Babine.....
Glen Vowell.....	".....	".....
Hazelton.....	Hazelton.....	".....
Kispiox.....	Kispiox.....	".....
Kitsegukla.....	Kitsegukla.....	".....
Kitwanga.....	Kitwanga.....	".....
Rocher Deboule.....	Hagwilget.....	".....

(1) Seasonal school only.

## SCHOOL STATEMENT

**STATEMENT of Indian day schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1936—Concluded**

(1) Seasonal school only.

(2) New school opened Nov. 18, 1935.

(<sup>3</sup>) New school opened Sept. 1, 1935.

**STATEMENT of Combined White and Indian Day Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1936**

## SCHOOL STATEMENT

## STATEMENT of Indian Residential Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1936

School	Post Office Address	Agency	Principal	Denomination	Number on Roll			Average attendance	Grades								
					Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Nova Scotia																	
Shubenacadie.....	Shubenacadie.....	Hants.....	Rev. J. P. Mackey.....	Roman Catholic.....	74	74	148	139	31	17	45	25	20	9	1		
QUEBEC																	
Fort George.....	Moosonee.....	James Bay.....	Rev. T. E. Jones.....	Church of England.....	23	32	55	43	26	11	.....	7	10	1	.....	.....	.....
ONTARIO																	
Albany Mission.....	Fort Albany.....	James Bay.....	Rev. A. R. Bilodeau, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic.....	46	49	95	90	32	18	26	9	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cecilia Jeffrey.....	Kenora.....	Kenora.....	Mr. E. W. Byers.....	Presbyterian.....	85	77	162	145	48	12	18	27	25	20	2	6	4
Chapleau.....	Chapleau.....	Chapleau.....	Canon A. J. Vale.....	Church of England.....	54	52	106	103	41	6	16	5	.....	13	8	12	5
Fort Frances.....	Fort Frances.....	Fort Frances.....	Rev. M. de Bretagne, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic.....	50	43	93	87	37	10	13	17	8	2	5	1	.....
Fort William.....	Fort William.....	Fort William.....	Sister M. Helena.....	Roman Catholic.....	42	48	90	81	22	10	17	19	11	11	.....	.....	.....
Kenora.....	Kenora.....	Kenora.....	Rev. J. E. Baillargeon, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic.....	42	55	97	89	35	16	22	10	8	6	.....	.....	.....
McIntosh.....	McIntosh.....	".....	Rev. C. Perreault, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic.....	53	51	104	94	42	19	11	9	12	8	3	.....	.....
Mohawk.....	Brantford.....	Six Nations.....	Rev. H. W. Snell, B.A.....	Church of England.....	72	81	153	147	13	13	22	26	20	13	19	23	4
Moose Fort.....	Moose Fort..... via Moosonee	James Bay.....	Rev. G. Thompson.....	Church of England.....	19	24	43	39	11	8	11	7	4	1	.....	1	.....
Mount Elgin.....	Muncey.....	.....	Rev. O. B. Strapp.....	United Church.....	75	82	157	150	28	14	14	22	20	24	22	11	2
Shingwauk.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Rev. C. F. Hives.....	Church of England.....	47	82	129	117	22	18	.....	26	22	15	15	6	7
Sioux Lookout.....	Sioux Lookout.....	Kenora.....	Rev. J. F. J. Marshall.....	Church of England.....	67	74	141	133	48	27	39	13	11	3	.....	.....	.....
Spanish.....	.....	.....	Rev. P. Mery, S.J.....	Roman Catholic.....	125	123	248	238	71	41	30	14	40	18	21	13	.....
Total, Ontario.....					777	841	1,618	1,513	450	210	239	204	191	134	95	73	22
MANITOBA																	
Birtle.....	Birtle.....	Birtle.....	Rev. E. H. Lockhart.....	Presbyterian.....	54	62	116	108	28	25	31	15	16	.....	.....	1	.....
Brandon.....	Brandon.....	.....	Rev. J. A. Doyle, D.D.....	United Church.....	72	103	175	167	36	13	9	27	22	18	14	22	14
Cross Lake.....	Cross Lake.....	Norway House.....	Rev. H. Boissin, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic.....	12	18	30	28	11	3	9	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Elkhorn.....	Elkhorn.....	.....	Canon S. J. Wickens, B.A., B.D.....	Church of England.....	87	73	160	145	56	10	16	25	20	13	9	2	.....
Fort Alexander.....	Fort Alexander.....	Clandeboye.....	Rev. S. Perrault, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic.....	55	58	113	106	20	20	18	40	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway House.....	Norway House.....	Portage la Prairie.....	Rev. R. T. Chapin, B.A.....	United Church.....	53	53	106	93	38	25	15	7	12	5	3	1	.....
Pine Creek.....	Camerville.....	".....	Rev. J. Brachet, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic.....	54	62	116	104	48	8	11	12	18	10	9	.....	.....
Portage la Prairie.....	Portage la Prairie.....	".....	Rev. J. Jones.....	United Church.....	50	53	103	85	34	17	4	11	10	16	11	3	.....
Sandy Bay.....	Marius.....	".....	Rev. O. Chagnon, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic.....	45	45	90	78	22	21	14	14	7	2	2	3	.....
Total, Manitoba.....					482	527	1,009	914	293	151	127	156	121	70	48	29	14

SCHOOL STATEMENT

## SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT of Indian Residential Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1936—Concluded

School	Post Office Address	Agency	Principal	Denomination	Number on Roll			Average attendance	Grades								
					Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>																	
Ahousaht.....	Ahousaht.....	West Coast.....	Mr. A. E. Caldwell.....	United Church.....	27	27	54	48	10	7	4	8	6	7	7	5	2
Alberni.....	Alberni.....	".....	Rev. F. E. Pitts, B.A.....	United Church.....	68	56	124	115	37	25	7	16	10	11	11	10	10
Alert Bay.....	Alert Bay.....	Kwawkewlth.....	Mr. F. E. Anfield.....	Church of England.....	114	94	208	201	57	33	45	17	24	8	14	11	12
Cariboo.....	150 Mile House.....	Williams Lake.....	Rev. G. Forbes, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic.....	54	69	123	119	47	13	14	8	14	11	12	4	3
Christie.....	Kakawis.....	West Coast.....	Rev. B. McLaughlin, O.S.B.....	Roman Catholic.....	60	56	116	110	29	17	10	19	19	15	4	3	3
Coqualeetza.....	Sardis.....	New Westminster.....	Rev. R. C. Scott.....	United Church.....	141	114	255	189	62	46	35	23	28	28	13	10	10
Kamloops.....	Kamloops.....	Kamloops.....	Rev. T. M. Kennedy, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic.....	158	164	322	288	110	57	43	42	41	14	15	15	15
Kitamaat.....	Kitamaat Mission.....	Bella Coola.....	Mrs. E. H. Durnin.....	United Church.....	13	28	41	34	11	8	8	7	4	3	3	3	3
Kootenay.....	Cranbrook.....	Kootenay.....	Rev. M. Murphy, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic.....	42	45	87	82	43	11	18	14	1	1	1	1	1
Kuper Island.....	Kuper Island.....	Cowichan.....	Rev. J. Guerts, S.M.M.....	Roman Catholic.....	52	54	106	98	33	31	17	8	6	3	3	3	3
Lejac.....	Lejac.....	Stuart Lake.....	Rev. L. H. Rivet, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic.....	89	102	191	172	76	28	22	21	19	11	6	7	1
Port Simpson.....	Port Simpson.....	Skeena.....	Miss L. M. Deacon.....	United Church.....	29	29	58	5	4	11	4	4	5	5	2	2	1
St. George's.....	Lytton.....	Lytton.....	Rev. A. R. Lett.....	Church of England.....	83	92	175	152	47	32	25	38	15	8	7	2	1
St. Mary's Mission.....	Mission City.....	New Westminster.....	Rev. A. M. D. Gillen, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic.....	85	96	181	156	69	23	40	23	12	13	1	1	1
Sechelt.....	Sechelt.....	Vancouver.....	Rev. T. J. Fahlemann, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic.....	53	40	93	83	23	19	21	9	10	2	6	3	3
Squamish.....	".....	North Vancouver.....	Sister Mary Amy.....	Roman Catholic.....	28	30	58	57	18	4	10	11	11	1	2	1	1
Total, British Columbia.....					1,067	1,096	2,163	1,932	682	358	330	264	223	136	106	50	14
<b>YUKON</b>																	
Carcross.....	Carcross.....	Yukon.....	Rev. H. C. M. Grant.....	Church of England.....	21	23	44	42	26	6	4	6	1	1	1	1	1
St. Paul's Hostel.....	Dawson.....	".....	Rev. L. G. Chappell.....	Church of England.....	12	12	24	21	6	5	1	1	8	1	1	1	1
Total, Yukon.....					33	35	68	63	32	11	5	7	8	2	1	1	1

# SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT showing the enrolment by Provinces in the different classes of schools for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1936

## RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

Province	Number of Schools	Denomination				Number on Roll			Average attendance	Percent- age of attendance	Grades								
		Church of England	Presby- terian	Roman Catholic	United Church	Boys	Girls	Total			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Nova Scotia.....	1.....			1.....		74	74	148	139	93-91	31	17	45	25	20	9	1		
Quebec.....	1.....	1.....		6.....	1.....	23	32	55	43	78-18	26	11	7	10	1	95	73	22	
Ontario.....	13.....	5.....	1.....	6.....	1.....	777	841	1,618	1,513	93-51	450	210	239	204	191	184	70	48	29
Manitoba.....	9.....	1.....		4.....		3.....	432	527	1,009	914	90-58	203	151	127	156	121	70	48	20
Saskatchewan.....	14.....	3.....		9.....		2.....	832	903	1,735	1,563	90-08	571	242	237	228	215	139	61	20
Alberta.....	19.....	5.....		12.....		2.....	902	1,015	1,917	1,720	89-72	733	233	270	222	166	150	68	25
Northwest Territories.....	4.....	1.....		3.....			83	110	193	174	90-15	91	36	28	21	15		2	
British Columbia.....	16.....	2.....		9.....		5.....	1,067	1,096	2,163	1,932	89-22	682	358	330	264	223	136	106	14
Yukon.....	2.....	2.....				33	35	68	63	92-64	32	11	5	7	8	2	1	1	1
Total, Residential Schools....	79.....	20.....	2.....	44.....	13.....	4,273	4,633	8,906	8,061	90-51	2,909	1,269	1,281	1,134	969	631	380	237	96

## DAY SCHOOLS

Province	Number of Schools	Number on Roll			Average attendance	Percent- age of attendance	Grades									
		Boys	Girls	Total			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
Prince Edward Island.....	1.....	7.....	13.....	20.....	60-00	10.....	3.....	2.....			3.....	1.....	1.....			
Nova Scotia.....	10.....	146.....	135.....	281.....	64-05	131.....	47.....	34.....	29.....	21.....	11.....	7.....	1.....			
New Brunswick.....	11.....	167.....	163.....	330.....	55-56	255.....	91.....	51.....	47.....	43.....	32.....	19.....	4.....			
Quebec.....	31.....	800.....	790.....	1,590.....	1,214.....	672.....	242.....	216.....	171.....	148.....	77.....	37.....	23.....	4.....		
Ontario.....	83.....	1,451.....	1,439.....	2,890.....	1,842.....	63-73	1,181.....	471.....	287.....	320.....	269.....	164.....	107.....	82.....	9.....	
Manitoba.....	46.....	783.....	678.....	1,416.....	785.....	55-43	808.....	258.....	142.....	77.....	85.....	30.....	13.....	3.....		
Saskatchewan.....	24.....	263.....	258.....	521.....	325.....	62-38	290.....	77.....	64.....	50.....	21.....	12.....		7.....		
Alberta.....	2.....	20.....	17.....	37.....	21.....	56-75	17.....	2.....		5.....	6.....		6.....		1.....	
Northwest Territories.....	4.....	28.....	33.....	66.....	22.....	33-33	50.....	11.....	2.....	2.....	1.....					
British Columbia.....	52.....	779.....	854.....	1,633.....	925.....	56-64	843.....	255.....	211.....	159.....	94.....	47.....	13.....	11.....		
Yukon.....	6.....	56.....	67.....	123.....	58.....	47-15	61.....	30.....	18.....	14.....						
Total, Day Schools....	270.....	4,455.....	4,452.....	8,907.....	5,639.....	63-31	4,154.....	1,447.....	1,023.....	870.....	691.....	374.....	203.....	131.....	14.....	

## COMBINED WHITE AND INDIAN DAY SCHOOLS

Ontario.....	5.....	85.....	71.....	156.....	111.....	71-15	55.....	18.....	23.....	18.....	13.....	12.....	9.....	5.....	3.....
Manitoba.....	3.....	23.....	20.....	43.....	27.....	62-79	24.....	5.....	6.....	1.....	6.....	1.....	1.....		1.....
Saskatchewan.....	1.....	4.....	6.....	10.....	5.....	50-00	7.....								
British Columbia.....	1.....	4.....	7.....	11.....	6.....	54-54	7.....	1.....	1.....	1.....	1.....	1.....			
Total, Combined White and Indian Day Schools....	10.....	116.....	104.....	220.....	149.....	67-72	93.....	24.....	30.....	20.....	21.....	13.....	10.....	5.....	4.....

## SUMMARY OF SCHOOL STATEMENT

Province	Class of Schools			Total Number of Schools	Number on Roll			Average attendance	Percentage of attendance	Grades								
	Day	Residential	Combined		Boys	Girls	Total			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Prince Edward Island.....	1.....			1	7	13	20	12	60.00	10	3	2.....	3	1	1.....			
Nova Scotia.....	10	1.....		11	220	209	429	319	74.35	162	64	79	54	41	20	8	1.....	
New Brunswick.....	11.....			11	167	163	330	255	77.27	91	51	47	43	43	32	19	4.....	
Quebec.....	31	1.....		32	823	822	1,645	1,257	76.41	698	253	216	178	158	78	37	23	4
Ontario.....	83	13	5	101	2,313	2,351	4,664	3,466	74.31	1,686	699	549	542	473	310	211	160	34
Manitoba.....	46	9	3	58	1,243	1,225	2,468	1,726	69.93	1,125	414	275	234	212	101	61	32	14
Saskatchewan.....	24	14	1	39	1,099	1,167	2,266	1,893	83.53	868	319	301	278	237	141	62	39	21
Alberta.....	2	19.....		21	922	1,032	1,954	1,741	89.09	750	235	270	227	172	150	74	50	26
Northwest Territories.....	4	4.....		8	111	148	259	196	75.67	141	47	30	23	16.....		2.....		
British Columbia.....	52	16	1	69	1,850	1,957	3,807	2,863	75.20	1,532	614	542	424	318	183	119	61	14
Yukon.....	6	2.....		8	89	102	191	121	63.35	93	41	23	21	8	2	1	1	1
Total.....	270	79	10	359	8,844	9,189	18,033	13,849	76.79	7,156	2,740	2,334	2,024	1,681	1,018	593	373	114

## FINANCIAL

## STATEMENT No. 1

## APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS 1935-36

Appropriation	Amount Authorizel	Expenditure	Appropriation	
			Not used	Exceeded
<i>Civil Government Vote 10—</i>				
Salaries.....	126,718 26	126,536 10	182 16	.....
Contingencies.....	18,000 00	16,560 74	1,439 26	.....
	144,718 26	143,096 84	1,621 42	.....
<i>General Vote 184—</i>				
Administration.....	580,500 88	576,861 65	3,639 23	.....
Education.....	1,937,114 00	1,936,744 17	369 83	.....
Medical Services.....	939,429 50	939,406 57	22 93	.....
Aids to Indians.....	899,000 00	895,161 68	3,838 32	.....
B.C. Special.....	100,000 00	99,328 35	671 65	.....
Irrigation, Roads and Surveys.....	37,600 00	34,752 91	2,847 09	.....
	4,493,644 38	4,482,255 33	11,389 05	.....
Annuities (Statutory).....	250,000 00	240,105 00	9,895 00	.....
Miscellaneous Gratuities (Statutory).....	403 33	403 33		.....
Exchequer Court Awards (Statutory).....	2,748 37	2,748 37		.....
Public Works Construction Act, 1934.....	320,312 39	292,900 54	27,411 85	.....

## STATEMENT No. 2

## EXPENDITURE—VOTE 184—BY PRIMARY ALLOTMENTS AND PROVINCES 1935-36

Province	Adminis- tration	Education	Medical	Aids to Indians	B.C. Special	Irrigation, Roads and Surveys	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Prince Edward Island.....	880 00	1,428 11	3,803 48	5,045 57	.....	.....	11,157 16
Nova Scotia.....	4,455 18	34,318 50	40,210 37	65,115 76	.....	3,935 42	148,035 23
New Brunswick.....	6,093 89	18,748 37	24,803 54	61,919 84	.....	1,228 19	112,793 83
Quebec.....	26,702 00	85,045 92	79,442 37	199,203 14	.....	9,048 04	399,441 47
Ontario.....	79,487 07	424,635 62	206,958 34	146,958 29	.....	8,293 68	866,313 00
Manitoba.....	62,439 77	216,723 08	103,425 52	81,982 18	.....	612 45	465,183 00
Saskatchewan.....	117,866 02	371,448 16	123,765 41	77,145 23	.....	832 05	690,857 87
Alberta.....	93,203 87	319,582 38	103,171 00	92,556 78	.....	.....	608,514 01
British Columbia.....	132,241 15	408,493 89	186,020 63	125,111 10	99,328 35	10,800 58	961,995 70
Northwest Territories.....	27,812 50	37,694 66	45,566 53	26,011 45	.....	.....	137,085 14
Yukon.....	848 97	18,625 50	11,053 12	8,647 50	.....	.....	39,175 09
General.....	25,031 23	.....	11,186 26	5,484 84	.....	1 50	41,703 83
	576,861 65	1,936,744 17	939,406 57	895,161 68	99,328 35	34,752 91	4,482,255 33

## DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

## ANNUITIES PAID AND INTEREST ON INDIAN TRUST FUNDS 1935-36

## ALBERTA

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Athabaska.....	7,660 00	Peigan.....	6,440 94
Blackfoot.....	119,365 11	Saddle Lake.....	6,904 64
Blood.....	7,492 28	Sarcee.....	2,336 90
Edmonton.....	22,944 19	Stony.....	4,631 29
Hobbema.....	15,359 68		
Lesser Slave Lake.....	17,737 94		210,872 97

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Babine.....	620 99	Okanagan.....	1,038 82
Bella Coola.....	344 23	Queen Charlotte.....	349 87
Cowichan.....	5,432 08	Skeena River.....	2,721 69
Fort St. John.....	1,735 42	Stikine.....	79
Kamloops.....	929 61	Stuart Lake.....	1,545 63
Kootenay.....	646 62	Vancouver.....	9,977 52
Kwawkewlth.....	3,428 61	West Coast.....	1,596 29
Lytton.....	3,816 14	Williams Lake.....	95 71
New Westminster.....	15,985 24		
Nicola.....	42 05		50,307 31

## MANITOBA

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Birtle.....	3,433 75	Norway House.....	15,633 83
Clandeboye.....	17,769 54	The Pas.....	23,995 39
Fisher River.....	9,568 91	Portage la Prairie.....	8,256 49
Fort Churchill.....	3,260 00	Port Nelson.....	Nil
Griswold.....	374 88		
Manitowapah.....	11,210 66		93,503 45

## NEW BRUNSWICK

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Northern Division.....	1,064 42	Southwestern Division.....	69 95
Northeastern Division.....	1,117 93		
			2,252 30

## NOVA SCOTIA

Micmacs of Nova Scotia.....	1,583 96
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## NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Fort Good Hope.....	4,355 00	Fort Simpson.....	6,170 00
Fort Resolution.....	9,000 00		
			19,525 00

## ONTARIO

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Alnwick.....	10,279 49	Port Arthur.....	17,107 44
Cape Croker.....	21,863 23	Rama.....	7,943 67
Caradoc.....	3,419 04	Rice Lake.....	8,251 06
Chapleau.....	2,891 18	Sarnia.....	17,652 11
Christian Island.....	14,654 48	Saugeen.....	15,826 17
District of Patricia.....	16,464 00	Sault Ste Marie.....	12,979 56
Fort Frances.....	14,567 80	Savanne.....	6,520 00
Georgina Island.....	3,483 51	Scugog.....	1,240 81
Golden Lake.....	14 29	Six Nations.....	42,674 78
Gore Bay.....	9,986 22	Sturgeon Falls.....	60,595 56
James Bay.....	21 25	Thessalon.....	6,984 34
Kenora.....	25,749 29	Tyendinaga.....	5,203 36
Manitowaning.....	25,400 55	Walpole Island.....	3,132 27
Moravian.....	5,747 81		
New Credit.....	4,764 19		382,787 90
Parry Sound.....	17,369 44		

## QUEBEC

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Becancour.....	315 14	Mingan.....	Nil
Bersimis.....	6,051 67	Oka.....	423 16
Cacouna.....	485 02	Pierreville.....	304 57
Caughnawaga.....	814 70	Pointe Bleue.....	602 53
Jeune Lorette.....	710 61	Restigouche.....	237 48
Maniwaki.....	4,099 34	Seven Islands.....	Nil
Maria.....	Nil	St. Regis.....	2,992 96
		Temiskaming.....	2,569 00
			<u>19,606 18</u>

## SASKATCHEWAN

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Battleford.....	18,406 92	Moose Woods.....	Nil
Carlton.....	22,792 36	Onion Lake.....	6,756 80
Crooked Lake.....	29,234 78	Pelly.....	12,064 26
Duck Lake.....	9,397 19	Qu'Appelle.....	23,533 74
File Hills.....	3,179 48	Touchwood.....	19,344 62
Isle a la Crosse.....	Nil	Wood Mountain.....	2 93
			<u>144,713 08</u>

## INDIAN TRUST FUND

SHOWING transactions in connection with the Fund during the fiscal year ended  
March 31, 1936

Service	Debit		Credit	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Balance, March 31, 1935.....			13,810,673 68	
Collections on land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines, fees, etc.....			400,745 83	
Interest for year ending March 31, 1936.....			701,430 88	
Credit transfers during year.....			20,253 13	
Expenditure during year.....	1,043,106 19			
Transfers by warrant etc.....	12,133 73			
Balance, March 31, 1936.....	13,877,863 60			
	<u>14,933,103 52</u>		<u>14,933,103 52</u>	